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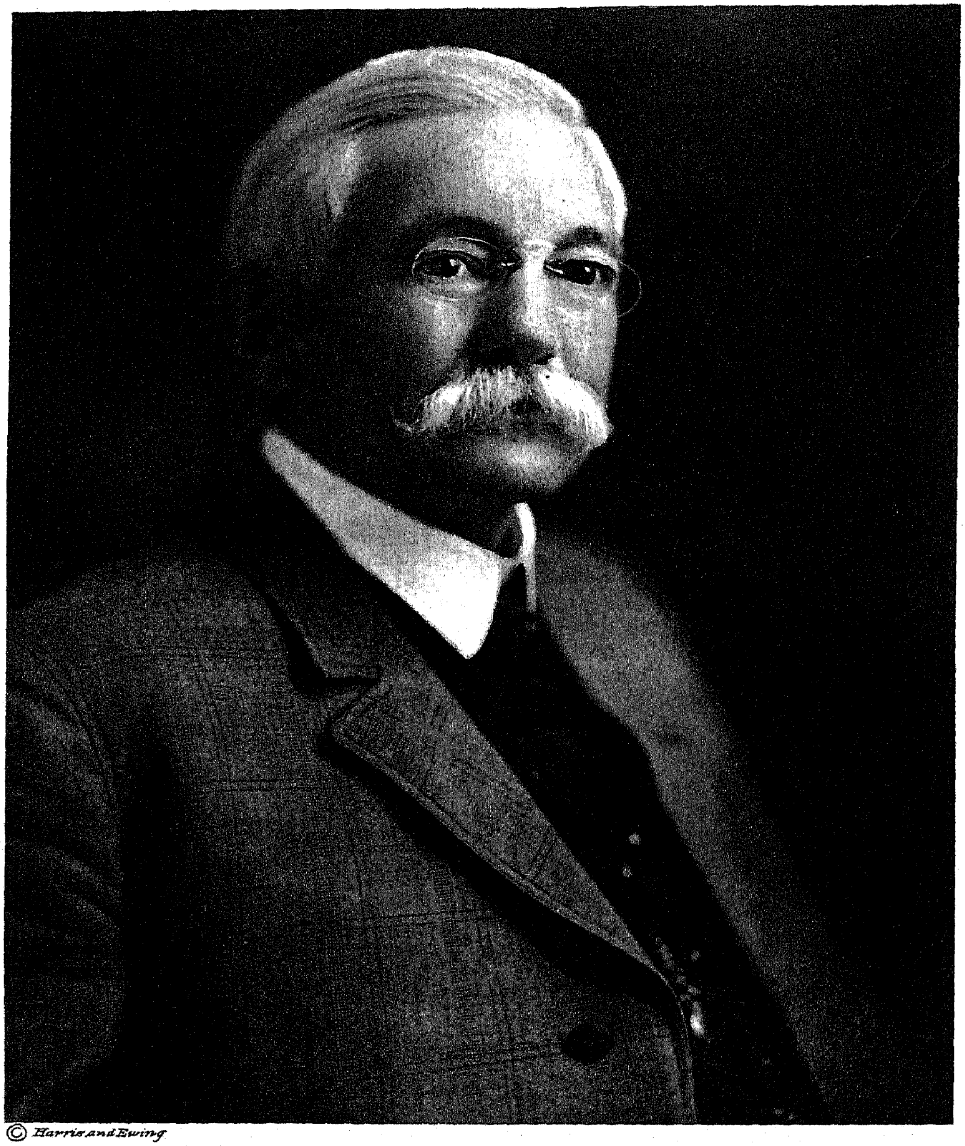

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Robert S. Woodward

July 21, 1849 June 29, 1924

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GOTARO OGAWA.

Professor of Finance at the University of Kioto.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

> Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, hedded by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that mite arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It faild of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believ that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or redy to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not hav to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may hav diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

> Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.
>
> Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.
>
> At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

> *Resolved*, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.
>
> *Resolved*, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER
APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION[1]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

[1] H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.[1]

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.[2]

[1] As amended December 12, 1912. [2] As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for

the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

The Executive Committee

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

Section 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance Committee

Section 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

Section 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

In compliance with Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

The Committee has held five meetings since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the first immediately following the meeting of the Trustees on April 24, 1924, and the others on May 27, October 24, and November 21, 1924, and February 16, 1925. The Committee also arranged for the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on November 21, 1924. Printed copies of the minutes of these meetings have been mailed to each Trustee.

Detailed reports covering the business and operations of the Endowment have been rendered by the Secretary and the Directors of the three Divisions and mailed to the Trustees in printed form thirty days in advance of the present meeting of the Board. The reports of the Treasurer submitted to each meeting of the Executive Committee have likewise been regularly mailed to the Trustees, and the Treasurer's report showing the condition of the Endowment's finances at the close of business on March 31, 1925, will be submitted at the present meeting.

The Executive Committee, in compliance with the By-Laws, has caused the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him to be examined by certified public accountants, and their report will be laid before the Board.

For the fiscal year 1925 the Trustees made appropriations aggregating $591,367. Of this amount, the Executive Committee has made allotments aggregating $577,033.10, leaving an unallotted balance of $14,333.90, which will be available for allotment until June 30th next, when any unallotted balances will revert to the Treasury under the rules. The amount allotted and the balance unallotted in each appropriation are given in the reports of the Treasurer. Of the aggregate amount allotted by the Executive Committee, there has been disbursed the sum of $372,290.62, leaving an unexpended balance in the allotments on March 31st last of $204,742.48, which will be available for expenditure until June 30th next, when any unexpended balance will also revert under the rules. A detailed statement showing the condition of each allotment will be found in the Treasurer's report.

The allotments made from the appropriations for the Secretary's Office and the three Divisions follow substantially the estimates which were before the Board of Trustees when the appropriations were made. The allotments from the emer-

gency appropriation were, of course, not before the Board at the annual meeting. They are explained in detail in the annual reports of the officers and also in the minutes of the Executive Committee.

The Committee reports the receipt of a communication from the Carnegie Corporation of New York notifying the Endowment that an additional appropriation has been made to it in the sum of $50,000, payable on July 1, 1925.

The Committee also reports that the loan of $70,000, made to the Republic of China in January, 1920, for the maintenance of Chinese students in the United States, was repaid on August 29, 1924, and the amount is now in the treasury of the Endowment.

On December 8, 1924, the President of the Endowment by letter designated Mr. Robert A. Franks, Chairman of its Finance Committee, to represent the Endowment on a joint committee with representatives of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to take joint action in dealing with any proposal of the United States Steel Corporation concerning the redemption of the bonds of that Corporation held by these three institutions. Any report that is to be made upon this subject will be submitted by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Committee has received and considered thirty-eight applications from libraries to be placed upon the depository list to receive complimentary copies of the Endowment's publications. After report by the Secretary upon each application, and consideration by the Committee, twenty-four of these applications have been favorably acted upon and fourteen rejected.

At its meeting on April 24, 1924, the Executive Committee received resolutions of the American Association for International Conciliation consenting to the transfer of its property to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Executive Committee passed resolutions authorizing the acceptance of the transfer and empowering the Secretary to execute the necessary papers to give legal effect to the merger of the Association with the Endowment, as indicated in the last annual reports. The papers were executed and the American Association for International Conciliation later went out of corporate existence under the laws of the State of New York. Under the terms of the merger, all of the funds and property of the Association which had been derived from the Endowment were returned to the Endowment, but the funds of the Association derived from other sources, amounting to $21,498.23, were received by the Endowment as a trust fund to be expended under the direction of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education for the purposes specified in the charter of the Association. No disbursements have been made from this trust fund, and all but a small fraction of it has been converted into U. S. Treasury 4% Bonds of 1954.

On May 15, 1924, the Endowment lost, by death, the services of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Advisory Council in Europe. A resolution of appreciation of his services to the cause of international peace and

to the work of the Endowment was passed by the Executive Committee on behalf of the Trustees at its next meeting on May 27, 1924.

The Executive Committee requested Mr. Montague, one of the Trustees and the Treasurer of the Endowment, to visit Paris and to confer with members of the Advisory Council in Europe for the purpose of studying the organization of the personnel and work of the European Bureau and Secretariat. Mr. Montague's report was duly made and recommendations for the reorganization of the European work of the Division of Intercourse and Education have been made to the Executive Committee by the Director of that Division. Final action has been held in abeyance, due to the appointment of the Special Committee of the Trustees, referred to later in this report.[1]

At its meeting on February 16, 1925, the Committee considered the advisability of a further grant toward the completion of the construction of the new library building of the University of Louvain, the original amount raised for this purpose having proved insufficient. After careful consideration, the Executive Committee decided to recommend the appropriation of a further sum of $50,000, and a resolution to carry out this recommendation will be submitted to the Board in the regular order of business.

The Division of International Law of the Endowment was invited to be represented at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress at Lima, Peru, in December, 1924. This occasion seemed to the Director of the Division to be appropriate for holding a special meeting of the American Institute of International Law to consider projects for the codification of international law to be laid before the Commission of Jurists provided by the Fifth Pan American Congress at Santiago. The Executive Committee accordingly authorized the Director of the Division to invite, in the name of the Endowment, a representative from each of the American republics to attend the Pan American Scientific Congress as the guests of the Endowment. The Executive Committee furthermore appointed as delegates of the Endowment to the Congress Mr. Robert Lansing, one of the Trustees of the Endowment, Mr. James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, Mr. George A. Finch, Assistant Director of the Division of International Law, and Mr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education. Mr. Lansing's engagements would not permit him to attend the Conference, and, unfortunately, Mr. Goldsmith was stricken with illness on his way and had to return. An account of the representation of the other delegates at the Conference will be found in the report of the Director of the Division of International Law.[2] There emanated from the special meeting of the American Institute of International Law, held at Lima, and the subsequent meeting of the Council of Direction of the Institute, held at Havana, some thirty projects for the codification of international law in America, which have been printed and distributed to the Trustees. These projects have been officially transmitted to the American Governments by the Govern-

[1] See *post* pp. 20–1. [2] See *post*, pp. 99–105.

ing Board of the Pan American Union, upon whose request, contained in a resolution of January 2, 1924, the work was undertaken by the American Institute.

At the request of the Round Table on International Affairs, held in connection with the meeting in December last of the American Political Science Association, and upon the recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law, the Executive Committee has authorized invitations to be issued to American colleges and universities to send delegates to a Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects, to be held in Washington April 23–25. An allotment of $5,000 from the emergency appropriation has been made to cover the cost of such a conference, including the traveling expenses of the delegates. It will be recalled that a previous conference of this kind was sponsored by the Endowment in the year 1914, which accomplished some work of permanent value, notably the recommendation for the establishment of Fellowships in International Law, which have been successfully awarded by the Endowment since 1918. In view of the changes in international relationships which have taken place since the previous conference, it is thought probable that another conference at this time would be of value, not only to the teaching profession, but possibly in the formulation of recommendations of interest to the Endowment's work in the field of international law. The invitations to the conference have been generally accepted, and a considerable gathering of the leading teachers of international law in the United States is expected in Washington on the dates mentioned.

The work of the Executive Committee in matters relating to the Division of Economics and History has been largely of a routine nature in supervising the carrying out of the approved plan for the Economic and Social History of the World War. At its meeting on April 24th, the Executive Committee approved a contract with the Yale University Press for the publication of the War History, which contract is printed in full in the minutes of that meeting. At a subsequent meeting, namely on October 24, 1924, contracts with European publishers for the foreign series, made in accordance with the Yale University Press contract, were laid before and approved by the Committee. The work of publishing the History under these contracts is now proceeding with commendable progress, as will be seen from the report of the Director of the Division of Economics and History.[1]

During the year the Executive Committee approved eleven contracts for additional studies in the War History, and authorized the publication of forty-seven manuscripts.

The Executive Committee considered and acted upon one recommendation falling within the field of the Division of Economics and History but outside the plan for the Economic and Social History of the World War. At its February meeting an allotment of $15,000 from the emergency appropriation was made to be expended in the discretion of the Director of the Division of Economics and History for thorough and scientific studies, under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, of problems involved in the economic rehabilita-

[1] See *post*, pp. 150 *et seq.*

tion of Europe supplementary to the Dawes Plan. This allotment was made as a result of correspondence between the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris and the President of the Endowment, and upon the recommendation of the Director of the Division of Economics and History. Any developments in the plan for the use of this allotment will be reported by the Director of the Division.

The President of the Endowment submitted to the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 16, 1925, the following letter:

NEW YORK, *February 16, 1925.*

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

In his letter of December 14, 1910, establishing the Peace Endowment by the transfer of $10,000,000 of bonds to the trustees of his selection, Mr. Carnegie said:

> Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.
>
> Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Immediately after accepting the trust, the original trustees proceeded to consider the manner of its execution and they embodied their conclusions in the second section of a proposed charter which was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee, February 3, 1911, and the acceptance of which was authorized by the Trustees.

The section stating the conclusions of the Trustees was as follows:

> That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—
>
> (a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.
>
> (b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.
>
> (c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.
>
> (d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.
>
> (e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.
>
> (f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.
>
> (g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.
>
> (h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.
>
> (i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.
>
> With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: Provided, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

On the 9th of March, 1911, by-laws were adopted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association pending the grant of a charter and these laws provided for an Executive Committee which proceeded on the 8th of May, 1911, to establish three divisions, first of Intercourse and Education, second of Economics and History, and third of International Law, and the particular lines of action laid down in the above quoted section of the proposed charter (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) were distributed to these three divisions.

The work of the Endowment has ever since followed the lines thus laid down at the beginning. The Trustees and the members of their committees and the heads of the divisions have been assiduous and untiring in the performance of their duties. Doubtless mistakes have been made, but the plans of the original Trustees have had fair and honest trial. It would have been very difficult to bring together a set of men more competent to consider and determine upon the plans for such an institution than were the original Trustees. They included Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany and head of the American Delegation to the First Hague Conference; Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain and head of the American Delegation to the Second Hague Conference; John W. Foster, Minister to China and Secretary of State; Charlemagne Tower, Minister to Austria and to Germany; John L. Cadwalader, distinguished lawyer and Assistant Secretary of State under Hamilton Fish; Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; soon after the start George Gray, Judge, Senator and one of the Paris negotiators of the peace with Spain. The undertakings which they and their associates agreed upon were doubtless worth trying.

The lapse of time has, however, brought very great changes. Choate, Cadwalader, White, Foster, Tower, all are dead. Eliot and Gray are withdrawn from our counsels by the advance of years. A majority of the original Trustees are no longer in the Board. Most of that majority are dead. The places of the majority have been filled by new Trustees who had no opportunity to take part in the formation of the original plan. In the meantime the Great War has vastly changed the conditions all over the world under which work in favor of peace must be done. It appears to be an appropriate point for action upon Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that the Trustees should ask themselves from time to time how they can best help men, and for a renewed exercise of the discretion provided for in the proposed charter, by an estimate of the values of the things which have been done and are being done and an inquiry as to whether and how far the conditions and regulations under which the work is being carried on and the particular purposes to which the income is being applied should be modified to secure the appplication of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time.

I propose accordingly that a committee be appointed to be composed partly of original and partly of new Trustees to make such inquiry and to report thereon to the Board of Trustees for its consideration.

ELIHU ROOT.

The Executive Committee adopted the following resolution to carry out the foregoing recommendation:

> *Resolved*, That a special committee from the Trustees at large be constituted by appointment of the Chairman to inquire and consider whether the particular purposes for which the income of the Endowment is now being applied or the conditions and regulations under which the work is now carried on should be modified or changed so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the times.

As members of this Special Committee the Chairman appointed Messrs. Butler, Montague, Pritchett, Brookings, Delano, Holman and Hamlin. These members were notified of their appointment on February 17th and supplied with

copies of the President's letter and the resolution of the Executive Committee. Any report which may be ready for submission by this Special Committee to the present meeting will be considered at such time in the order of business as the Trustees may direct.

Pursuant to Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has had mailed to each member of the Board, through the Secretary, a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, and copies of it will be submitted to the Board at its present meeting. The following summary shows the amounts available to the Trustees to carry out the recommendations of the Executive Committee and for such other appropriations as the Trustees may determine to make:

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION

Current income account			*Accumulated income*
Interest on Endowment to June 30, 1925	$500,000.00		
Interest on bank deposits	2,500.00		
Sales of publications and miscellaneous refunds	1,037.07		
		$503,537.07	
Appropriations for 1925 chargeable thereagainst		494,467.00	
Balance of unappropriated income for fiscal year 1925			$9,070.07
Interest on Endowment to June 30, 1926	$500,000.00		
Interest on bank deposits (estimated)	2,500.00		
		$502,500.00	
Estimates for 1926 chargeable thereagainst:			
Administration	$49,900.00		
Sundry purposes	27,200.00		
Division of Intercourse and Education	131,300.00		
Division of International Law	138,370.00		
Division of Economics and History	30,000.00		
		$376,770.00	
Balance of unappropriated income for fiscal year 1926			$125,730.00
Accumulated income account			
Unappropriated balance, July 1, 1924			$108,862.56
Repayment of loan by Republic of China			70,000.00
Revertments, June 30, 1925 (estimated)			30,000.00
Grant from Carnegie Corporation, July 1, 1925			50,000.00
Total			$393,662.63
Estimates for 1926 chargeable thereagainst:			
Reappropriation of certain items which will revert		$22,385.00	
Contribution to Louvain Library		50,000.00	
			$72,385.00
Balance of accumulated income, June 30, 1926			$321,277.63

Special Account
(Economic and Social History of the World War)

Received from Carnegie Corporation, July 1, 1925.....	$50,000.00		
Interest on bank deposit.....	500.00		
Due from Carnegie Corporation during fiscal year 1925..	100,000.00		
		$150,500.00	
Appropriation for fiscal year 1925.....		96,900.00	
Balance of unappropriated income for fiscal year 1925...			$53,600.00
Due from the Carnegie Corporation during fiscal year 1926.....	$100,000.00		
Interest on bank deposit (estimated).....	2,000.00		
		$102,000.00	
Estimated appropriation for 1926.....		98,400.00	
Balance of unappropriated income for fiscal year 1926...			$3,600.00
Total unappropriated income.....			$57,200 00

There are two vacancies in the Board of Trustees which may be filled at the present meeting, due to the death of Mr. James L. Slayden on February 24, 1924, and of Mr. Robert S. Woodward on June 29, 1924. A memorial resolution concerning Mr. Woodward will be submitted to the Board in regular order. Such a resolution concerning Mr. Slayden was adopted by the Trustees at their last annual meeting.

The Trustees will also be called upon to elect a president, a vice president, a Finance Committee consisting of three members, and two members of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Montague and Pritchett.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Executive Committee,
By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 17, 1925.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and business of the Endowment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, in compliance with Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws, and also for the first half of the current fiscal year in order to bring the period covered by the report nearer to the date of the annual meeting of the Trustees.

Financial Statement

From July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the Endowment's receipts were as follows:

Interest on the endowment	$500,000.00
Interest on bank deposits and invested bank balances	1,891.40
Sales of publications	5,436.30
Miscellaneous refunds	24,564.61
Special Trust Fund of the American Association for International Conciliation	21,072.38
Total	$552,964.69

During the same period the disbursements, classified according to general purposes, were as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration	$61,877.76
Sundry Purposes	30,640.38
Division of Intercourse and Education	148,732.92
Division of International Law	146,954.20
Division of Economics and History	113,629.39
Building in Paris, France	15,047.09
Total	$516,881.74

For the period July 1 to December 31, 1924, the receipts were as follows:

Interest on the Endowment	$250,000.00
Special grants from the Carnegie Corporation	54,323.75
Interest on bank deposits	1,862.63
Sales of publications	1,006.30
Miscellaneous refunds	70,030.77
Total	$377,223.45

During the same period, the disbursements were as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration	$29,246.20
Sundry Purposes	14,248.29
Division of Intercourse and Education	78,658.16
Division of International Law	91,313.91
Division of Economics and History	14,129.33
Economic and Social History of the World War	25,668.02
Building in Paris, France	14,552.91
Total	$267,816.82

On June 30, 1924, all unallotted balances of appropriations and all unexpended balances of allotments remaining upon the books were reverted to the unappropriated fund under the resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted April 24, 1924. Balances totaling $96,588.55 for the fiscal year 1923, and $159,448.21 for the fiscal year 1924, making an aggregate of $256,036.76, were reverted under the rule. These operations left upon the books on July 1, 1924, an excess of revenue over appropriations amounting to $108,862.56 with which to begin the fiscal year 1925.

The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924,[1] will give the details of these financial transactions and will show especially the exact amount expended from each appropriation and allotment, and the cash balances in bank at the end of the fiscal period. The same report will show the details of expenditures under the general classifications herein given.

The policy adopted by the Executive Committee and approved by the Trustees two years ago of putting the Endowment's finances upon a strict budgetary basis by keeping the approved estimates of expenditure within the actual amount of income, and the further step in the same direction taken last year of discontinuing the use of unexpended balances beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made, have shown an immediate reaction in the financial status of the Endowment. The present fiscal year is the first since 1917, when the first appropriation for reconstruction work in Europe was made, that has been started with revenue credited upon the books in excess of the appropriations chargeable against it. This sound financial administration is showing its cumulative effect, and at the end of the present fiscal year the Endowment's finances will be in even better shape than they were at the beginning of the year.

In addition to its regular income, the Endowment has received during the present fiscal year the repayment of the loan of $70,000 made to the Republic of China in 1920 to help defray the expenses of Chinese students in the United States whose remittances from home had ceased because of the disturbed political conditions there. The balance of unappropriated revenue July 1, 1924, the interest on the Endowment, the repayment of the Chinese loan, and certain miscellaneous receipts, it is estimated will bring the total general income for the fiscal year 1925 up to $682,399.63, against which appropriations have been made amounting to

[1] Printed herein, pp. 167–180.

$494,467, so that it is expected that there will be an unappropriated surplus on hand July 1, 1925, amounting to $187,932.63. In addition to the regular income, the Carnegie Corporation has been good enough to make a further special grant payable July 1, 1925, amounting to $50,000, so that the amount available for appropriation on July 1, 1925, including miscellaneous receipts and revertments, will total approximately $770,432.63.

The requirements for appropriation which have been recommended to the Trustees by the Executive Committee call for expenditures of $376,770 from the current revenues, and $137,385 from the unappropriated surplus, the total estimates for the fiscal year 1926 being $514,155, which will leave an unappropriated surplus of $256,277.63 available for the emergency appropriation and such other use as the Trustees may decide to make of it.

The above figures do not include the funds for the payment of the expenses of the Economic and Social History of the World War, which is now being carried separately, as will appear later in this report.

Division of Intercourse and Education

Questions of policy arising in this Division, as well as a detailed account of the use made of the funds appropriated by the Trustees and allotted by the Executive Committee, are given in the accompanying report of the Director of the Division.[1]

The Trustees were informed at their last annual meeting that steps were being taken to merge the work of the American Association for International Conciliation into the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education. The separate organization of the former had been carried on for a number of years merely as a matter of form. All of the current funds of the Association were supplied by the Endowment and the Association's employees were carried upon the Endowment's pay-roll. In the early years of the Endowment's existence it was found advisable to carry on certain parts of the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education through the Conciliation because of the prejudice which then existed in some quarters against peace organizations as such. The World War, however, changed this critical attitude towards organizations devoted to the promotion of international peace, and last year it was decided that the time had come to merge the two organizations. On April 17, 1924, the Board of Directors of the American Association for International Conciliation adopted a resolution transferring all of its funds, assets and property to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace upon condition that the Endowment assume the liabilities, obligations and commitments of the Association. The unexpended balances of all funds received by the Association from the Endowment were reverted to the treasury of the Endowment, while the unexpended balance of funds of the Association received through other sources, especially its reserve fund accumulated during the years prior to the establishment of the Endowment, was taken over by the

[1] See *post* pp. 49–80.

Endowment as a special trust fund to be expended under the direction of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Endowment, who was the chairman of the executive committee of the Association, for the purposes specified in the charter of the Association. The Executive Committee of the Endowment, at its meeting on April 24, 1924, accepted the transfer, and formal papers were executed by the officers of the Association and the Endowment. The work of the two organizations was effectively merged on July 1, 1924, and a formal court order dissolving the corporation known as the American Association for International Conciliation was issued on November 13, 1924.

The principal activity of the American Association for International Conciliation was the issuance of the monthly pamphlet entitled *International Conciliation*, which has a circulation of about twenty thousand. This work is now being continued by the Division and the pamphlet is issued over the imprint of the Endowment. By means of it a large circle of readers is supplied with the views of distinguished leaders of opinion on important international problems, with the texts of official treaties and diplomatic correspondence and plans for international projects, all bearing upon the subject of international peace.

To provide for the increased work of the New York office of the Division, the Endowment now leases the building at 405 West 117th Street, adjoining the office at 407 West 117th Street. These two buildings also provide adequate accommodations for the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, which was formerly a part of the American Association for International Conciliation, and in addition houses the New York office of the Division of Economics and History.

The regular work of the Division has been carried on according to the lines heretofore adopted. During the year 1924, fifteen additional international mind alcoves have been formed, bringing the total number up to 103, distributed throughout the United States and in Canada, Nova Scotia, England, Scotland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China, France, Japan and Mexico. These alcoves contain small collections of books of a popular character dealing with the daily life, customs and history of various countries of the world, and seem well adapted to carry out the object of the Division "to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations." Another activity of a similar character is the aid which the Division affords in the establishment of international relations clubs in the smaller colleges and universities whose libraries have little material on international relations. The Division supplies these clubs with material on international questions, summaries of international events, syllabi and bibliographies, the monthly document entitled *International Conciliation*, and occasional books and pamphlets dealing with international problems.

The Interamerican Section of the Division has published regularly the magazine entitled *Inter-America*, containing in its English edition selected material translated from Latin American sources, and in its Spanish edition material

translated from North American sources. The two editions appear in alternate months. A brochure, dealing with the economic development of the Argentine Republic in the last fifty years, has also been published by this section.

In addition to its annual work, the Division has, with the approval of the Executive Committee, extended or offered aid to the delegates to the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, held in Richmond, Virginia, in December, 1924; the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women, to be held in the United States in the first half of the present year; the International Conference of Philosophy, to be held in the United States in 1925 or 1926 under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association; the Pan American Conference on Capital Cities, to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1925; the Twenty-second Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held at Berne and Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1924; and the Official Pan American Educational Congress, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in 1925 or 1926.

The usual subventions have been granted to the American Peace Society and the International Arbitration League, and through the Division a grant has been made for the purpose of equipping and furnishing rooms for the American Institute at Prague, Czechoslovakia. Aid has also been extended through the Division in the reorganization of the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants, and a contribution has been made toward the expenses of bringing a trained librarian from Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to study library administration in the United States. The Division has also undertaken the publication of a volume on the *Republic of Cuba and its Relations to the United States*, which is being written by Professor Charles E. Chapman of the University of California; a volume of addresses delivered in twelve American countries at the Columbus Day Conferences, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, October 12, 1923; and a volume in Spanish, suggested by the American Ambassador to Chile, dealing with the early relations between the United States and Chile.

The work of the Division in Europe met with a serious loss on May 15, 1924, when Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the European organization of the Division, died in his seventy-second year. A full statement of the action of the Executive Committee following the death of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is given in the report of the Director. Only work of a routine character has been carried on in Europe since that time, pending the permanent reorganization of the European Bureau.

The Director's report contains information regarding the status of the reconstruction work for which the Endowment has appropriated and expended five hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($550,000). It appears that additional funds will be needed to complete the reconstruction of the library of the University of Louvain, and a recommendation to this end is contained in the report of the Executive Committee. The library at Rheims is expected to be ready for oc-

cupancy within a few months, and two more of the model buildings constructed at Fargniers have been opened, the school for girls and the post office. The boys' school was opened in December, 1923, and the town hall is nearly completed.

The correspondents of the Division in London, Tokyo, the Saar, Geneva, Italy, Berlin and Munich, have kept the Trustees informed through their confidential reports, distributed through the Division, upon international events and problems arising in their respective countries.

Division of International Law

The principal activity of the Division of International Law during the preceding year has been work of a preparatory nature looking to the codification of international law. The Trustees were informed at their last annual meeting in April, 1924, and at the semi-annual meeting in November last, of the proposed meeting of the American Institute of International Law during the year 1924, to prepare projects of codification for submission to the official Commission of Jurists to meet at Rio de Janeiro in the year 1925, and an appropriation was made by the Trustees to provide for the cost of the Institute meeting. The results of this meeting of the Institute are set forth in detail in the report of the Director. Thirty-one projects of codification have been drafted and submitted to the various American Republics, with a view to their further consideration and elaboration at the proposed meeting of the Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro.

The Director and Assistant Director of the Division of International Law were appointed by the Executive Committee to represent the Endowment at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, which convened at Lima, Peru, on December 20th and adjourned on January 6th. These delegates attended as instructed and the Director presented a paper in Spanish to the subsection on international law of the Congress, entitled, "Is There an Equality of Nations?"

The Academy of International Law at The Hague, for which the Trustees made another generous appropriation last year, held its second successful session during the summer of 1924, an account of which will also be found in the report of the Director of the Division of International Law.

Eleven fellowships in international law were awarded by the Division, and studies are being pursued under them by all of the successful candidates, except one who was obliged to retire on account of the state of his health.

The subventions provided by the Trustees for international law journals have been granted in accordance with the approved estimates, and the usual subventions have also been made to the Société de Législation Comparée, the Grotius Society of London, and the Institute of International Law.

It is regretted that it has not been found feasible to publish the English translation of Wolff's *Jus Gentium* in the Classics of International Law. More time and work than was anticipated has been required to put the final touches upon the translation of Grotius's *De jure belli ac pacis;* and in order that the

Grotius might appear early in the year 1925, which marks the 300th anniversary of the appearance of the original edition, all work upon the Classics has been concentrated upon the Grotius, and that volume is expected to appear during the coming summer.

During the year the Executive Committee authorized the publication of the three volumes of United States diplomatic documents relating to the emancipation of the Latin-American nations. The work of getting this manuscript into type is now in progress, and an item is included in the appropriation to pay for the publication during the next fiscal year.

An item of work arising in the Division which called for the use of the emergency fund was an allotment of $5,000 for the purchase of books on public law for certain libraries in Europe. This allotment was suggested by correspondence with the Books for Europe Committee of the American Library Association, and the allotment is being expended through that Committee.

Another item of the same character was the recent allotment of $5,000 to finance the holding of another conference of American teachers of international law at Washington, D. C., in April next. An explanation of both of these emergency allotments will be found in the report of the Director of the Division.

Division of Economics and History

The work of the Division of Economics and History has been confined during the preceding year to the preparation and publication of the Economic and Social History of the World War. The Secretary's report for last year gave a detailed account of the new arrangements for publishing the History through the Yale University Press, made possible by the financial aid extended by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. A contract drawn in accordance with the plans approved by the Executive Committee was concluded with the Yale University Press on January 18, 1924, and ratified by the Executive Committee at its meeting on April 24, 1924. The contract makes the Yale University Press the sole representative of the Endowment for the publication and distribution in the United States, and general representative in foreign countries, of the Economic and Social History of the World War, which is to consist of approximately 150 volumes published in foreign countries, and 50 volumes of an abridged series to be published by the Yale University Press. The other details of the publishing arrangements are as reported to the Trustees last year.

Following the contract between the Endowment and the Yale University Press, the Press has concluded agreements with the Clarendon Press of Oxford, England, covering the British Series; with Les Presses Universitaires de France, covering the French Series; with the Universitäts Buchdrucker of Vienna, covering the Austrian and Hungarian Series; with the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt of Stuttgart and Berlin, covering the German Series; and with the Casa Editrice Laterza of Bari, Italy, covering the Italian Series.

The making of these arrangements required considerable time, and the work of publication was somewhat delayed during the summer. However, the report of the Director of the Division will show that one volume has since been published in the British Series, two in the Austrian Series, one in the Belgian Series, and five in the French Series. It will also show that there are in press three volumes in the British Series, six in the Austrian and Hungarian Series, one in the Belgian Series, eighteen in the French Series, one in the German Series, three in the Italian Series, and one in the Portuguese Series (to be printed in English).

The work of preparation has likewise made due progress, and the Director's report will show manuscripts in the hands of editors as follows: British Series, three; Austrian and Hungarian Series, four; Belgian Series, one; Dutch Series, two; French Series, two; German Series, three; Italian Series, one; Russian Series, twenty-two; and Scandinavian Series, one. It is not planned at present to print the Russian Series in the original language, and these manuscripts are being translated as received. The translation of eight of the Russian monographs has been completed, and the balance are in course of translation.

The work of translating and abridging the foreign series for reproduction in America has also made progress during the preceding year. This work upon five manuscripts has been completed, and three manuscripts are in the hands of the translator.

Under the present publishing arrangements the work of the Secretary's Office in connection with the History consists in the subscription to a certain number of copies of each volume as it appears, and their distribution to the Endowment's depository libraries. The contracts with the publishers call for the purchase by the Endowment of 750 copies each of the volumes issued in the British, French and Belgian Series (the Belgian books being issued by the French publisher) and 550 copies of each volume in the Austrian, German and Italian Series. In accordance with these contractual arrangements the Endowment has subscribed for and distributed the following volumes: British Series, Lloyd's *Experiments in State Control at the War Office and the Ministry of Food;* Austrian and Hungarian Series, Popovics's *Austro-Hungarian Finance during the War*, and Homann-Herimberg's *Coal Supply in Austria during the War;* French Series, Hauser's *Le problème du régionalisme*, Aftalion's *Les industries textiles*, Fontaine's *L'Industrie française pendant la guerre*, and Blanchard's *Les forces hydroélectriques;* Belgian Series, Henry's *Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande.*

Steps have been taken to make certain that the depository libraries to which are sent these numerous and expensive volumes, many in foreign languages, have a real use for them. An Outline of Plan for the publication of the series, including a description of each monograph and the qualifications of the authors, has been printed and distributed in bound form. With the copy sent to each of the depository libraries was included a *questionnaire* asking which, if any, of the series would be of effective use in the library, and the volumes in the War History are being distributed in accordance with the answers received to this *questionnaire.*

The Secretary reported to the Trustees last year the rule prescribed by the Executive Committee for keeping the special grant made for the publication of the Economic and Social History of the World War and all the disbursements therefor in a separate account. Following that rule the appropriation for the War History is carried separately from the appropriation for the Division of Economics and History.

During the preceding year ten contracts have been approved for additional studies in the History, one each in the Austrian, French and Russian Series, and seven in the German Series. Authority has been given for the publication of twenty manuscripts, five in the Austrian and Hungarian Series, three in the British Series, eleven in the French Series, and one in the German Series.

The question of an American Series in the War History still remains in abeyance.

The Executive Committee has recently authorized work in the Division of Economics and History outside of the limits of the Economic and Social History of the World War as planned. The International Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Paris, solicited financial aid from the Endowment for the preparation of material and the publication of reports dealing with problems involved in the economic rehabilitation of Europe supplementary to the Dawes Plan. The Executive Committee, after consideration, decided to allot the sum of $15,000 from the emergency appropriation to be applied to the purposes suggested by the International Chamber of Commerce, and directed that the money be expended in the discretion of the Director of the Division of Economics and History.

Depository Libraries

The following libraries were added to the Endowment's depository list during the preceding year:

Library, National University of Peking, Peking, China.
Middle Temple Library, London, E.C. 4, England.
Staatswissenschaftlich-statistisches, Seminar der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin, Germany.
Library of the University of Commerce (Handelshögskolan), Stockholm, Sweden.
Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road, Fulham, London, England.
Public Library of New London, New London, Connecticut.
Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W.C. 2, England.
Couvent des Dominicains, Montreal, Canada.
King's College, University of London, London, England.
Library of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London, England.
Auburn Public Library, Auburn, Maine.
Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.
Riddell-Canadian Library, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Canada.
Library of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.
The Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia.
Library of the University of Delhi, Delhi, India.
Library of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio.
Stortingets Bibliotek, Oslo, Norway.
Library of Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina.
Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, Brussels, Belgium.
Workers' Educational Association, Auckland, New Zealand.
Public Library of Perth, Western Australia.
School of Political Science, Krakow, Poland.

There are now 820 libraries and institutions on the list, and a few general observations on the place of the depository libraries in the Endowment's system of reaching the public may be of interest to the Trustees.

The proper disposition of the published materials of institutions such as the Endowment is a question of great difficulty and requires a thorough consideration and full understanding of the problems involved. Since its organization the Endowment has pursued the deliberate policy of undertaking certain researches and investigations of a more or less scientific nature in subjects which touch upon or affect the maintenance of international peace. While the selection of the topics to be investigated, the writers to be employed, and the general content of the volumes, are matters of fundamental importance, requiring the exercise of the best judgment and wisest discretion that the Endowment can command, it will be readily admitted that all of these efforts and expenditures would be put to an inconsequential use unless the results accomplished through them were brought to the attention not only of the public already interested, but of others whose interest should be aroused through the efforts of the Endowment and their active sympathy and cooperation enlisted in the purposes for which the Endowment was founded.

At the outset the Endowment had before it two alternatives, either to give its publications away or to sell them. Having in mind the benevolent objects of the founder, it was at first thought that to adopt the latter alternative would seem to commercialize the trust, but it was soon found that to give away the publications would result in an indiscriminate and wasteful use of them. The volumes found their way into the hands of many individuals who had slight, if any, interest in the peace movement and less influence in its development, and numbers of the Endowment's publications, after being thus distributed, found their way into second-hand bookstores. As the result of a few years of experience, it was deemed necessary to discontinue entirely the free distribution of the Endowment's scientific publications to individuals, except where it appears that the volume might be of immediate and direct use.

To meet the obligation reposing upon the Endowment to disseminate useful information to the public, it was decided to place the Endowment's publications in libraries selected geographically and serving important centers of population. Starting with a few hundred selected by the Endowment, after correspondence with them, the depository system now includes all of the leading public and institutional libraries of the world. Depositories have been added only upon written application giving definite information showing affirmatively the value of

the library as a center for the dissemination of information of this kind. About fifty applications are received each year and carefully considered by the Executive Committee at its meetings. In this way students, teachers, officials, and the general reading public have had access to the series of publications issued by the Division of International Law showing the work of the Hague Peace Conferences, relating to the establishment of a permanent international court, explaining the peaceful organization of the forty-eight states of America and the functions of the Supreme Court in disputes between states, documentary material showing the system of arbitration employed by the American nations, the status of China in its relations with the Western Powers, the official publications regarding the outbreak of the World War, and important materials bearing upon the codification of international law. Through the same channels the public has been given access to the series of volumes issued in the Division of Economics and History, especially the preliminary economic studies of the War, and the volumes which have so far been issued in the Economic and Social History of the World War.

Activities of this kind do not produce tangible results capable of demonstration by statistics, but it seems not unreasonable to presume that this world-wide distribution of the Endowment's publications by means of the depository system of libraries during the last thirteen years has in some measure contributed to the great transformation which we are witnessing in the attitude of the public toward the subject of war and peace. While there may be many differences of opinion as to the details of the instrumentalities through which the great object of international peace is to be attained, it is not now open to dispute that no serious discussion of the subject can take place without considering, almost to the exclusion of other subjects, the projects which have been advocated by the Endowment through its publications, namely, the holding of periodic international conferences, the establishment of an international court, and the universal agreement upon, and acceptance of, the rules of international law.

Alongside of its depository system the Endowment has also arranged means by which individuals may obtain its scientific publications through the usual course of trade. To this end contracts have been made with reputable publishers to sell the Endowment's publications, but in such arrangements the benevolent objects of the Endowment predominate over the commercial aspect of sales, and the prices are fixed, not from the point of view of providing the Endowment with a profit or even of recouping its expenses, but solely from the standpoint of giving the respective volumes such a standing in the trade as will insure their consideration by the serious-minded purchaser.

Publications and Translation

Since the last annual report of the Secretary, the Translation Bureau has been discontinued and the work of translation combined with that of publication,

in one office. The personnel of this office now numbers four, who edit, proofread and index the publications of the Endowment issued through the Secretary's Office, and attend to the routine translation of correspondence, memoranda and documents in French, Spanish, Italian and German.

During the past year the following volumes have been published through this office:

Secretary's Office

Year book for 1924. xvii+251 pp. Index.
List of Publications of the Endowment, October 1, 1924. 27 pp.
List of Depository Libraries of the Endowment, October 1, 1924. 12 pp.

Division of International Law

Outbreak of the War: German Documents collected by Karl Kautsky. vi+688 pp. Indexes.
Preliminary History of the Armistice. xii+163 pp. Index.
German White Book concerning the Responsibility of the Authors of the War. xv+178 pp. Index.
Alvarez, The Monroe Doctrine. ix+573 pp. Index.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens

Westlake, Droit international. x+759 pp. Index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

Outline of Plan. v+180 pp. Index.

The office also assists in the publication of the Classics of International Law, for which the services of a special editor are required. During the year the following volume in the Classics has appeared:

Gentili, De legationibus libri tres. 2 vols. 38a+xvi+233 pp. and 38a+x+208 pp. Index.

Particular attention is called to the volumes in the foregoing list relating to the World War. In the preparation of these volumes, this office, in addition to its ordinary editorial work, revised the translation and collated it with the original German text. The many favorable reviews which have appeared in leading articles and newspapers are evidence that the task was well performed, and the frequency with which the volumes are cited as an authority justifies the painstaking care and thoughtful labor expended upon them.

A number of additional manuscripts are in various stages of publication. The largest of these is the manuscript of the United States diplomatic correspondence concerning Latin-American independence, containing approximately twenty-three hundred pages. The editing of these century-old documents requires much research and collation with the original text, but it is expected that the entire publication, which will appear in three volumes, will be issued during the coming fiscal year.

The English translation of Grotius's *De jure belli ac pacis* is all in type and the final proofs are being examined for the press. This is expected to be completed and the index prepared in time for the issuance of the publication during the coming summer. Another work in the Classics of International Law is ready for publication as soon as the introduction is supplied, namely, Pufendorf,

De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo, while the manuscript of a third, namely, Wolff, *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*, is ready to be sent to the printer as soon as the more advanced works are out of the way.

In addition to these volumes in the scientific series, the publications office supervises the printing of the Annual Reports and the Year Book.

Distribution of Publications

Following the custom in previous years, the Secretary appends to this report a table showing the sales and free distribution of the Endowment's publications during the preceding calendar year, namely, from January 1 to December 31, 1924. Summaries of these figures for the calendar year 1924 and for the entire period of the Endowment's existence follow:

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS
JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31, 1924

Office	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office	5,000	$3,840.75	.....	.....	5,188
Division of Intercourse and Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	845
Division of International Law	9,000	15,319.95	1,250	$2,122.10	8,652
Division of Economics and History	1,500	1,454.14	2,015	1,937.47	3,187
Totals for 1924	15,500	$20,614.84	3,265	$4,059.57	18,872

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS
1911–1924, INCLUSIVE

Office	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office	148,853	$75,307.20	.....	.....	143,112
Division of Intercourse and Education	173,982	36,816.13	.....	.....	113,687
Division of International Law	410,021	313,388.00	7,905	$11,973.14	294,740
Division of Economics and History	120,212	147,365.59	14,325	12,213.89	87,036
Totals 1911–1924	853,068	$572,876.92	22,230	$24,187.03	639,575

It will be noted that during the last calendar year the Endowment issued 15,500 volumes at a cost of $20,614.84. During the same period the Endowment distributed free of charge from its entire stock on hand 18,872 volumes, and sold 3,265 volumes for which it received $4,059.57. The proceeds of sales of publications during the calendar year 1924 therefore equaled a little less than one-fifth of the amount spent for the manufacture of publications during the year.

For the entire period of the Endowment's existence, from 1911 until the end of 1924, the Endowment issued a total of 853,068 volumes and pamphlets at a cost of $572,876.92. The total number of copies distributed free of charge is 639,575, and the copies sold total 22,230, for which the Endowment received $24,187.03. The sales of the Endowment's publications during the whole period of its existence has netted it about four per cent of the cost of their manufacture, which does not include, of course, any of the expense of the preparation of manuscripts.

The publications of the Endowment now number 235 titles, of which eight were added during the year 1924. In addition, there are listed the pamphlets of the American Association for International Conciliation, now numbering 208[1] titles.

The Library

Another subject upon which the Secretary desires to direct the especial attention of the Trustees, is the work of the general library of the Endowment in Washington. Starting in 1911 with a dictionary and a *Who's Who,* the Endowment now possesses a library of nearly 30,000 volumes which ranks high as a small specialized library on the subjects related to the Endowment's work. The major portion of the collection consists of treatises on international law and relations, international arbitration and the peace movement, history, diplomacy and law. The social sciences, as well as political, military and naval sciences, education, literature, biography and bibliography, occupy a large space on the shelves. Standard works of reference in all these classes are on hand, and bound files of leading newspapers, domestic and foreign, with their indexes, constitute an indispensable source of reference.

The library receives about 250 current periodicals and serials, including 12 journals of international law, 45 magazines published in the interest of peace and international friendship, 15 journals relating to foreign affairs, and the official gazettes of the leading countries. It also collects important documents of foreign governments, particularly those issued by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Congressional hearings and reports, and other documents of the United States Government bearing upon our international relations. The best new books on political science, constitutional history, diplomacy, international law and foreign relations are promptly purchased.

The literature on peace and war, the reports and journals of the leading peace societies throughout the world, and a file of the publications of the League of

[1] See *post,* pp. 204 and 219.

Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice constitute an interesting portion of the collection. The library has also acquired a large number of books and documents relating to the World War and the Peace Conference, and the proceedings of other international conferences are procured as they become available.

The methods employed by the Library of Congress are used in cataloguing and classifying the books, and the Endowment's library cooperates with the Library of Congress by sending copy for catalogue entries, to be printed and distributed by the latter to libraries throughout the United States.

Articles of permanent value appearing in current periodicals are analyzed on cards and incorporated in the catalogue, and important chapters in books have been made available in the same way. Another very valuable feature of the library's work is the compilation, day by day, of a chronicle of international events. The entries are made from the daily newspapers, the official gazettes, and the leading periodicals. This chronicle is of inestimable service in answering many questions on international matters upon which the Endowment is supposed to have ready information. Information concerning international congresses and conferences of a diplomatic, economic or financial character, exchanges of diplomatic notes between governments, the signing and ratification of treaties, the decisions of arbitral tribunals, changes in the personnel of governments, and many other items too numerous to mention, are listed on cards and preserved for reference.

The library is used by the officers of the Endowment in carrying on their work, and its facilities are placed at the disposal of outsiders interested in the work. Many requests for information are received by mail, and the supplying of this information by correspondence is a regular part of the duties of the library. A specialized library like the Endowment's, located in the nearest private building to the White House, is naturally visited by many persons sojourning in Washington. The limited space available for the accommodation of such visitors is practically never vacant. College students and teachers, authors and newspaper men, congressmen, international lawyers and diplomats find its resources readily available, and such readers often express their appreciation of the satisfactory service rendered by the library and its staff. A limited loan service is also maintained for the accommodation of government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Washington. Properly accredited research workers from private institutions also have this privilege.

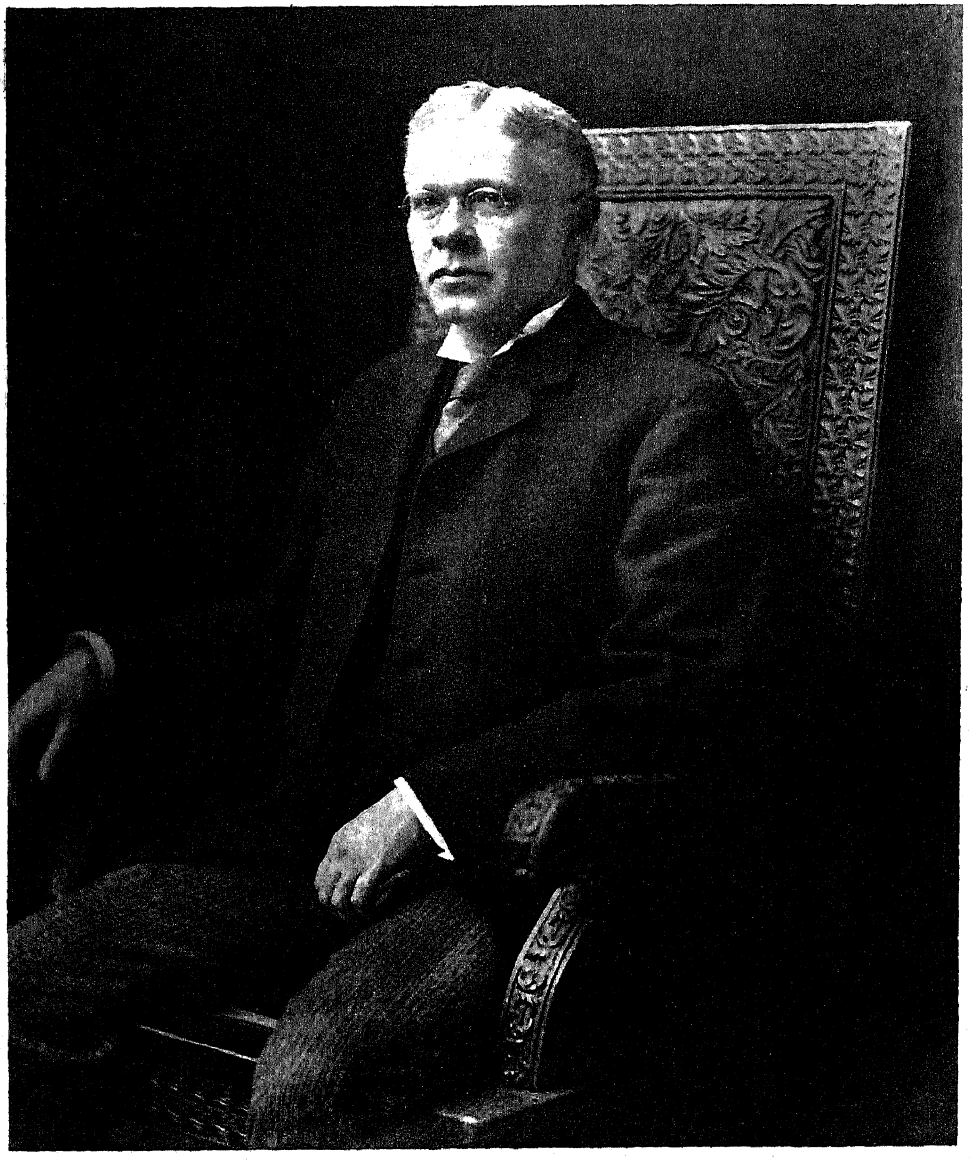
The many demands which are received for information on general subjects are sometimes so numerous as to require the preparation of reading lists. Some thirty or forty reading lists have been prepared on such titles as the Cost of War, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the League of Nations, Spheres of Influence, Participation of the United States in International Affairs, Status of the British Dominions, the Peace Movement, and the Geneva Protocol. These reading lists are mimeographed in limited quantities and supplied to applicants.

As examples, the Secretary calls attention to the reading list prepared last summer on "Peace and the Peace Movement," consisting of some twenty-eight closely typewritten pages, and the recent reading list on the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted at Geneva in 1924, together with a mimeographed copy of the text of the Protocol. Several hundred copies of these lists were supplied to applicants, and it has been suggested that these lists should be printed for wider distribution, but the appropriations made for the support of the library are not sufficient for that purpose.

During the year ending December 31, 1924, 3,784 volumes were added to the library, and these were all promptly catalogued and shelved. Weekly accession lists are mimeographed and distributed to members of the Endowment's staff and 33 outside libraries and individuals. Nearly 3,000 volumes were loaned during the same period, and 570 volumes and 338 pamphlets were permanently bound.

The library is quartered on the ground floors of the buildings at Nos. 4 and 6 Jackson Place. As the Trustees are aware, these buildings were private residences, and the floors are cut up into small rooms, which makes difficult the proper shelving of the books. The space now available for the library is practically all occupied, and there are no rooms which can be set aside for readers. Visitors to the library must sit at tables in the rooms where the library employees are carrying on their daily work. Furthermore, the buildings are not fireproof, and while it may not be entirely true to say that the Endowment's library would be irreplaceable, its loss would require many years of effort to reproduce it. For these reasons the Secretary requested the Trustees at their annual meeting in April last to provide better and safer accommodations for the Library. The request was referred to the Executive Committee, where it has been held in abeyance. Provision cannot be made for a fireproof shelter without the construction of a modern building.

In this connection the Secretary reports that he has been happy to provide accommodations in the headquarters buildings for the meeting of the American and British Claims Arbitration Tribunal, organized by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of settling outstanding pecuniary claims of the citizens of each of the respective countries against the government of the other. The Tribunal is holding its sessions in the Board Room of the Endowment. The location, in close proximity to the State Department, makes the Endowment's office the most convenient in Washington for a purpose of this kind, and, in addition, the Endowment's excellently equipped library on international law is a great convenience to both judges and counsel in the cases under discussion. The Secretary is confident that his action in extending the accommodations of the office to such an important international purpose as an arbitration between two great nations will meet with the entire approval of the Trustees.



J. Hoover

November 29, 1849 – August 3, 1924

Changes in Personnel

It is again the duty of the Secretary to report to the Board of Trustees the death of one of their number since the last annual meeting. Mr. Robert S. Woodward, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on June 29, 1924, in his seventy-fifth year. At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees last November, Mr. James T. Shotwell was elected to one of the two vacancies then existing, but the death of Mr. Woodward still leaves two vacancies in the Board which may be filled at the forthcoming annual meeting. The Secretary has already notified the Trustees in writing of the provisions of the By-Laws which require all candidates for vacancies in the Board of Trustees to be nominated in writing, and a list of the nominees mailed to each Trustee twenty days before the annual meeting. The time limit for the nomination of candidates for the Board will expire on Saturday, March 28th, and the names of all candidates received by that date will then be mailed by the Secretary to the Trustees. Under the By-Laws, no other name may be considered at the meeting except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

The Secretary regrets to report the death on August 3, 1924, of Mr. S. N. D. North, the Assistant Secretary of the Endowment from May 8, 1911, when he was appointed, until June 30, 1921, when he was retired on account of the state of his health.

General Observations on the Peace Movement

In transmitting with his report the reports of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the Division of Economics and History, the Secretary has called attention very briefly and most inadequately to the important lines along which the work of the Endowment in these three main divisions is being pursued. It is hoped, however, that the Trustees will have the time to read through each of the accompanying reports. While they are somewhat lengthy, their extent is not due to prolixity of treatment, but to the great number and variety of activities, some large and very important, others of minor detail, into which the work of the Endowment has branched and taken root. A mere reading of these reports, it is submitted, would be in itself a fair education in the peace movement.

Comparing the activities of the Endowment, as disclosed in these reports, with the specific purposes laid out and adopted by the original Board of Trustees after mature consideration, seems to leave no just ground for complaint that the trust undertaken at Mr. Carnegie's request fifteen years ago has not been properly and efficiently administered in accordance with the views and directions of the Trustees who received the fund from Mr. Carnegie's hands and heard in person his statement of reasons and purposes in establishing the trust. But from the beginning of its organization there have been critics who have not agreed with the

judgment of the Trustees as to the use of the fund, and for eleven out of the fifteen years of the Endowment's existence the world has been in such a state of abnormality that changes in international relations of a radical nature seem to be more loudly, if not more popularly, in demand than the slow but sure steps of permanent progress.

Progress at any particular time may seem to be imperceptible, but, if history be looked at by and large, the vast distance between the 20th century and the Stone Age will be apparent, and the steps by which this immense transformation has taken place made clear. One lesson of history—if history be looked upon as a schoolmaster—is that there is, generally speaking, one constant factor with which all men, in all generations, have had to deal—human nature; and only those projects of reform which can be fitted into human nature—meaning by that primitive nature as well—have stood the test of time. Earthquakes there are, and other sudden outbursts of the natural world, but they do not fit into the ordinary scheme of development. Earthquakes and outbursts there are in the political world, but the waters of the future pass over them as in the past.

There is progress, and constant progress, but it is the progress that comes from a recognition of human nature, through men of good-will—perhaps it would be better to say, generations of good-will, and centuries of good-will—content to allow time to play its rôle without insisting that the acorn, the moment it touches the ground burst into the mighty oak. We are inclined to overestimate the value of hurried action. If the slow process onward and upward could be changed by resolution, by act of legislature, or by international treaty, how simple it would be to incorporate the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount in the legislation of the world, or in an international convention, and usher in the millennium. This does not mean that resolutions, acts of legislatures and international conventions are of no importance, or that we should not endeavor to obtain them; it does mean, in the opinion of the Secretary, that the important thing is that the spirit sought to be incorporated in these various acts exist in the individual, which can only be done, it would seem, by a long process of education; otherwise, it would already have been done in the nineteen centuries of Christianity. We are dealing with progress measured in terms of centuries, not in the lives of the men and women now in being.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 17, 1925.

APPENDIX I

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1924

ADMINISTRATION AND SUNDRY PURPOSES

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of headquarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Publications	Miscellaneous	Total
1911	$28,535.48	$2,428.61	$972.07	.....	$500.00	$32,436.16
1912	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916	38,498.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
1919	52,099.96	8,185.55	8,648.28	9,580.24	14,648.69	93,162.72
1920	53,918.95	8,094.00	10,489.59	15,706.03	1,473.26	89,681.83
1921	57,328.58	11,404.63	11,327.73	12,048.49	1,588.60	93,698.03
1922	65,447.15	9,574.37	11,520.67	8,842.24	7,547.77	102,932.20
1923	61,426.93	11,292.20	12,806.43	7,165.05	.....	92,690.61
1924	60,733.31	10,451.80	11,105.24	10,227.79	.....	92,518.14
1925 (First Half)	23,440.09	8,184.36	6,213.50	5,656.54	.....	43,494.49
Total	$656,992.44	$119,024.75	$102,041.47	$110,565.00	$47,429.15	$1,036,052.81

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Educational propaganda	Total
1911	$1,622.16	$41,000.00	$14,100.00	.....	$10,258.89	$66,981.05
1912	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	66,101.71	218,204.00
1914	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,895.06	301,183.30
1917	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	230,123.38
1918	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
1919	21,320.48	75,680.84	53,949.37	4,662.42	50,576.27	206,189.38
1920	21,524.69	58,464.89	57,230.12	4,453.26	68,666.40	210,339.36
1921	22,607.94	76,393.88	41,400.44	2,445.32	129,117.82	271,965.40
1922	21,125.61	62,745.53	14,631.56	.....	99,427.18	197,929.88
1923	23,988.23	92,193.87	20,840.00	167.76	90,240.82	227,430.68
1924	23,021.98	55,378.83	3,915.00	3,641.25	38,211.25	124,168.31
1925 (First Half)	18,415.03	21,430.76	3,013.20	1,500.00	34,299.17	78,658.16
Total	$326,666.23	$1,133,637.66	$374,525.36	$46,830.25	$1,146,122.96	$3,027,782.46

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911	$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,972.53
1912	3,135.00	$3,084.71	$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980 23	$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584 09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175 00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918	13,011.63	23,176.81	5,904 43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
1919	12,642.64	13,628.26	5,323.36	34,228.45	39,160.96	104,983.67
1920	13,559.41	8,277.73	5,086.22	83,256.18	49,627.56	159,807.10
1921	13,956.41	28,580 93	8,535.57	52,266.47	23,980.16	127,319.54
1922	15,020.26	11,903.36	8,683.66	58,513.87	41,261.14	135,382.29
1923	22,895.39	54,017.91	5,721 67	13,868.05	14,953.67	111,456.69
1924	11,580.34	83,215.71	5,148.70	36,523.95	10,485.50	146,954.20
1925(First Half)	7,021.76	72,059.17	2,075.00	2,127.21	8,000.00	91,283.14
Total	$174,594.22	$460,802.51	$89,685.72	$403,631.88	$294,516.34	$1,423,230.67

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses, Committee of Research and Editorial Boards	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911	$3,365 09	$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	$12,661.78
1912	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913	8,127.99	18,575.00	$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	$1,240.18	$389.40	71,064.59
1915	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565 58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,987.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034 79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.69	.....	52,884.34
1919	9,249.04	7,500.00	34,186 61	4,931.52	848.88	56,716.05
1920	19,500.60	10,618.76	21,414.20	33,476.26	2,809.21	87,819.03
1921	23,157.26	26,328.63	27,793.53	20,727.78	.....	98,007.20
1922	25,243.84	42,383.51	17,199.34	23,861.92	1,129.21	109,817.82
1923	15,954.93	55,681.01	36,421.43	12,208.50	300.00	120,565.87
1924	14,590.42	28,304.67	30,688.98	40,045.32	.....	113,629.39
1925 (First Half)	10,317.19	9,753.13	14,470.42	5,256.61	.....	39,797.35
Total	$184,465.53	$309,085.62	$301,335.11	$164,366.77	$37,179.91	$996,432.94

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites:		
No. 2 Jackson Place	$90,000.00	
No. 4 Jackson Place	47,000.00	
No. 6 Jackson Place	47,000.00	
		$184,000.00
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France		150,000.00
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:		
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain	$100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Belgrade	100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library at Rheims	200,000.00	
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00	
Construction of a model public square at Fargniers, France	150,000.00	
		600,000.00
Total		$934,000.00

RECAPITULATION

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS AND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Administration and Sundry Purposes	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of International Law	Division of Economics and History	Special Appropriations and Allotments	Total
1911...	$32,436.16	$66,981.05	$1,972.53	$12,661.78	.....	$114,051.52
1912...	25,633.99	145,475.31	7,844.71	18,466.20	.....	197,420.21
1913...	51,385.53	218,204.00	50,061.36	44,449.88	$54,475.00	418,575.77
1914...	55,363.18	253,714.69	82,909.03	71,064.59	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915...	76,182.28	254,348.46	63,436.82	47,845.82	.....	441,813.38
1916...	56,444.26	301,183.30	110,716.90	82,251.07	.....	550,595.53
1917...	60,817.65	230,123.38	143,524.99	40,456 55	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918...	69,611.74	241,071.10	85,577.70	52,884.34	.....	449,144.88
1919...	93,162.72	206,189.38	104,983.67	56,716.05	.....	461,051.82
1920...	89,681.83	210,339.36	159,807.10	87,819.03	200,000.00	747,647.32
1921...	93,698.03	271,965.40	127,319.54	98,007.20	50,000.00	640.990.17
1922...	102,932.20	197,929.88	135,382.29	109,817.82	350,000.00	896,062.19
1923...	92,690.61	227,430.68	111,456.69	120,565.87	120,400.00	672,543.85
1924...	92,518.14	124,168.31	146,954.20	113,629.39	15,047.09	492,317.13
1925...						
(1st Half)	43,494.49	78,658.16	91,283.14	39,797.35	14,552.91	267,786.05
Total	$1,036,052.81	$3,027,782.46	$1,423,230.67	$996,432.94	$934,000.00	$7,417,498.88

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publications	Educational propaganda and miscellaneous activities	Total
Administration and Sundry Purposes...	$776,017.19	.....	$102,041.47	$110,565.00	$47,429.15	$1,036,052.81
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	326,666.23	$1,133,637.66	.....	46,830.25	1,520,648.32	3,027,782.46
Division of International Law.....	174,594.22	460,802.51	89,685.72	403,631.88	294,516.34	1,423,230.67
Division of Economics and History.....	184,465.53	.....	610,420.73	164,366.77	37,179.91	996,432.94
Total.....	$1,461,743.17	$1,594,440.17	$802,147.92	$725,393.90	$1,899,773.72	$6,483,498.88

Purchase of buildings and sites.....	334,000.00
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....	600,000.00
Total.....	$7,417,498.88

APPENDIX II

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS, JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31, 1924

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office			
Year Book, 1911	.....	.....	.....
Year Book, 1912	.....	.....	16
Year Book, 1913–14	.....	.....	44
Year Book, 1915	.....	.....	54
Year Book, 1916	.....	.....	19
Year Book, 1917	.....	.....	55
Year Book, 1918	.....	.....	55
Year Book, 1919	.....	.....	53
Year Book, 1920	.....	.....	35
Year Book, 1921	.....	.....	80
Year Book, 1922	.....	.....	.....
Year Book, 1923	.....	.....	173
Year Book, 1924	.....	.....	4,546
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	58
Division of Intercourse and Education			
No. 1. Eliot: Some Roads towards Peace	.....	.....	45
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Exchange with Japan	.....	.....	69
No. 7–8. Bacon: For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors	.....	.....	33
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America	.....	.....	56
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War	.....	.....	66
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revolution and the War	.....	.....	84
No. 13. Greetings to the New Russia	.....	.....	21
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War	.....	.....	55
No. 17. American Foreign Policy	.....	.....	147
No. 18. Lichtenberger: Relations between France and Germany	.....	.....	130
No. 19. Lichtenberger: The Ruhr Conflict	.....	.....	139
Division of International Law			
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907			
English Edition	3	$2.52	27
Spanish Edition	.....	.....	2
French Edition	.....	.....	1
Freedom of the Seas	6	5.04	.....
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Conferences	.....	.....	34
An International Court of Justice	6	3.78	.....
The Status of an International Court of Justice	1	.63	.....
Recommendations on International Law	2	.84	36
Controversy over Neutral Rights	.....	.....	32
Essay on a Congress of Nations	2	1.68	33
The Hague Court Reports	15	22.05	37
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law	3	2.52	52

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War..	31	$97.65	13
The Declaration of Independence	18	7.56	35
Recommendations of Habana	1	.42	12
Reports to the Hague Conferences	2	3.36	2
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800	.....	.....	1
International Union of the Hague Conferences	1	.85	3
Problem of an International Court of Justice	1	.79	9
Treaties between the United States and Prussia	1	.84	30
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases	2	6.30	16
Judicial Settlement of Controversies. Analysis of Cases between States	2	2.10	1
The United States of America: A Study in International Organization	126	158.76	41
The Declaration of London	3	2.52	35
Monograph on Plebiscites	6	12.60	2
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace	1	.63	43
Jay's "War and Peace"	.....	.....	35
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787	45	75.60	48
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899	1	2.10	3
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907			
Volume I	1	2.10	50
Volume II	1	2.10	33
Volume III	1	2.10	33
Index Volume	1	.....	32
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China..	120	504.00	2
The Holy Alliance	76	47.88	36
Development of International Law after the World War	80	70.62	13
Official German Documents relating to the World War..	70	220.50	41
Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789–1918	24	169.71	19
Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations	64	94.08	927
German White Book	125	105.00	917
Outbreak of the World War	109	183.12	912
Preliminary History of the Armistice	143	120.12	912
The Monroe Doctrine	84	105.84	931
Pamphlet Series Nos. 1–48	.....	.....	1,842
Classics of International Law			
Ayala: De jure et officiis bellicis	.....	.....	35
Bynkershoek: De dominio maris dissertatio	52	43.68	785
Gentili: Hispanica advocatio	2	4.60	7
Rachel: De jure naturae et gentium	.....	.....	31
Textor: Synopsis juris gentium	1	1.68	32
Vattel: Le droit des gens	4	13.44	38
Victoria: Relectiones: De indis *and* De jure belli....	1	1.26	37
Zouche: Juris et judicii fecialis	1	1.68	35
Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens			
Lawrence: Les principes de droit international	5	8.32	2
De Louter: Le droit international public positif	3	7.87	2

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
American Institute of International Law			
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington	1	$0.42	32
Historique—Notes—Opinions	1	.42	32
Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations	1	.42	38
La Déclaration des Droit et Devoirs des Nations	.....	.....	36
Le Droit International de l'Avenir	.....	.....	32
Acte Final de la Session de la Havane	.....	.....	35
Actas Memorias y Proyectos	.....	.....	32
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations. English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.	.....	.....	128
Division of Economics and History			
Young: Nationalism and War in the Near East	.....	.....	3
Drachmann: Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Scandinavian Countries	.....	.....	1
Bodart: Losses of Life in Modern Wars	5	3.38	8
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism	6	5.72	1
Prinzing: Epidemics resulting from Wars	4	3.38	5
Girault: Colonial Tariff Policy of France	4	3.36	9
Munro: Five Republics of Central America	37	54.39	12
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions	2	2.10	25
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan	.....	.....	37
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan	.....	.....	35
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan	.....	.....	35
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Dominions	27	38.08	7
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark	73	37.73	8
Leites: Recent Economic Developments in Russia	81	70.62	7
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile	30	25.66	12
Ono: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan	5	4.73	34
Ono: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War	29	27.40	34
Ogawa: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War	3	2.83	34
Kobayashi: War and Armament Taxes of Japan	39	36.85	101
Heckscher: The Continental System	54	67.10	15
Robertson: Hispanic-American Relations with the United States	75	126.00	38
Dumas–Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life caused by Wars	65	45.73	992
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War			
No. 1. Shortt: Effects of the War upon Canada	1	.42	26
No. 2. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Chile	.....	.....	.....
No. 3. Dixon and Parmelee: War Administration of Railways	1	.42	28
No. 4. Andrews: Effect of the War upon Women and Children	2	.84	77
No. 6. Gephart: Effect of the War upon Insurance	4	1.68	2
No. 13. Carver: Government Control of the Liquor Business	15	6.30	75
No. 14. Hammond: British Labour Conditions and Legislation during the War	2	.84	2

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed Gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War (Continued)			
No. 15. Anderson: Effect of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking	.....	.....	52
No. 17. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Peru	2	$0.84	59
No. 18. Baker: Government Control and Operation of Industry during the War	6	2.52	32
No. 21. Coffey: Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia during the War	46	19.32	38
No. 23. Gide: Effect of the War upon French Economic Life	118	78.37	20
No. 24. Bogart: Direct and Indirect Costs of the War	18	7.56	55
No. 25. Crowell: Government War Contracts	.....	.....	74
Economic and Social History of the World War			
Salter: Allied Shipping Control	49	58.11	26
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom	77	139.26	32
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions	43	50.91	28
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board	30	17.31	12
Jenkinson: A Manual of Archive Administration	35	41.30	17
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey	22	26.14	27
Wolfe: Labour Supply and Regulation	108	126.31	14
Redmayne: British Coal Mining Industry during the War	101	117.56	13
Middleton: Food Production in War	87	102.68	27
Cole: Workshop Organization	315	265.44	13
Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions	128	107.15	14
Cole: Labour in the Coal Mining Industry	141	120.57	17
Scott and Cunnison: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	.....	.....	865
Rašín: Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia	63	55.50	18
Van der Flier: War Finances of the Netherlands	51	28.88	51
Spann: Bibliographie	11	6.18	11
Totals for 1924	3,265	$4,059.57	18,872

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Since the date of the last Annual Report there have been many and rapidly multiplying evidences that public opinion is far from satisfied with the progress that is making toward the better organization of the world for peace. Both governments themselves and unofficial organizations in many lands have been bringing forward proposals and carrying on discussions that are most instructive. The more serious and the more significant of these are described and analyzed in detail by the Director of the Division of Economics and History, Dr. Shotwell, in the issues of *International Conciliation* for August, 1924, No. 201, for December, 1924, No. 205, and for March, 1925, No. 208.

Despite many and powerful expressions concerning peace in the abstract, that are, however, almost wholly sentimental in character, it is increasingly clear that peace is, as the present writer described it some years ago, not an ideal at all but rather a state attendant upon the achievement of an ideal. "The ideal itself is human liberty, justice, and the honorable conduct of an orderly and humane society. Given this, a durable peace follows naturally as a matter of course. Without this, there is no peace, but only a rule of force until liberty and justice revolt against it in search of peace."[1] Certainly peace cannot be invoked to protect a denial of human liberty, or injustice, or dishonorable and minatory conduct on the part of any state. Therefore it is to conduct, both personal and national, that intelligent workers for international peace must first of all address themselves. The utterance of pious and impracticable sentiments, the perpetual adoption of resolutions, the preparation on paper of elaborate plans whereby peace may be secured and protected, together with what may fairly be described as posturing for peace, all belong to what may be called the futilitarian type of human philosophy and human conduct. The same is true of the words and the conduct of those public men who persistently pronounce in favor of peace, but against taking part in any practicable plan for its advancement; in favor of the limitation of armaments, but against any agreement to that end which either their own or any other government would accept; in favor of the maintenance of an International Court of Justice, but only one which could not possibly be brought into being; in favor of the outlawry of war, while constantly continuing those public statements and acts which increase international friction, promote international misunderstanding, and put an effective brake upon real progress toward new forms of international cooperation.

In respect of the general problem of international peace, public opinion is now almost everywhere persistently in advance of the action of governments. Only in rare cases do existing governments fully represent and reflect either the noblest

[1] Nicholas Murray Butler, *A World in Ferment* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918), p. 8.

ambitions or the highest interests of their own people in the discussions which are going forward throughout the world. Appeal is constantly making to the lower and more selfish aspects of human nature, while those that are higher and finer are left to the contemplation of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

Few proposals could be more futile than that merely to outlaw war. Such outlawry would only last until human passion broke down its fragile barrier. The neutrality of Belgium was amply protected by international law, and the invasion of the territory of that country on August 4, 1914, was definitely and distinctly outlawed. Nevertheless it took place. Precisely the same thing will happen in the future, no matter what the provisions of international law may be, if the springs of personal and national conduct remain unchanged. Forms do not control facts. Laws must reflect, but cannot compel, public opinion. It is quite idle and meaningless to plan to purge human nature of its less admirable traits by the enactment of any statute, whether national or international. Since the advent of free government, it may be doubted whether any law affecting personal conduct has been, is, or can be enforced. If such laws are to be truly effective they must be, not enforced, but obeyed. They are only obeyed, and they only will be obeyed, when they reflect the overwhelming public opinion of those whom they directly affect. Once more, therefore, the path of progress leads to the door of conduct, both personal and national.

It is beyond the limits of practical education or practical statesmanship to convince public opinion that there is not, and never can be, any cause for which men should be ready to lay down their lives if need be. The history of human liberty and the story of the making of free governments offer too many illustrations to the contrary. What is practicable is so to instruct, to guide and to form public opinion that it will insist upon such national conduct and such public expressions on the part of representatives of governments as will promote international understanding and international cooperation, as well as reduce to a minimum those incidents, those policies and those outgivings, whether on the platform, on the floor of parliaments or in the press, that constantly erect such effective and distressing obstacles to the progress of international concord and cooperation.

It is quite plain that public opinion is everywhere moving toward agreement upon a definition of what constitutes aggression in international relationships. Nowhere is it proposed that an outraged or invaded people should submit tamely to an outrage or invasion against which they are capable of defending themselves. When, however, judicial process, involving the rule of right reason, is established as an alternative to the immediate use of armed force, then it may prove to be possible to reach an acceptable definition of aggression by defining as aggressive those acts in defiance of the will, or against the interests, of any other government or its people, without first submitting the questions at issue to impartial judicial determination for inquiry and ascertainment of the facts and equities involved. This suggestion which has been brought forward in concrete form during the past

ear by an American group of unofficial students of these problems, has attracted avorable attention everywhere. It is now under the closest scrutiny with a view o determining whether it may not be accepted as the next step in the organization f the world for peace.

That there is nothing new under the sun, is once again demonstrated by the act that General Tasker H. Bliss has recently come upon a statement of this very rinciple in Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*, where the great historian uses the following language:

> It is perfectly clear that they (the Corinthians) were in the wrong *because*, when they were allenged to submit the dispute about Epidamnus to a decision by arbitration, they preferred to rosecute their claims by war rather than by equity — I. 34.

If a satisfactory definition of aggression can be worked out, then the next tep is the extension of the authority and the upholding of the hands of a Permaent Court of International Justice. Had no Court been established under the uthority of the Treaty of Versailles, the natural point of departure in the creaion of such a Court would have been found in the action taken by the Second eace Conference at The Hague, which adopted the following *Vœu* [1] on October 6, 1907:

> The Conference recommends to the signatory Powers the adoption of the annexed draft onvention for the creation of a Court of Arbitral Justice and putting it into force as soon as an greement has been reached respecting the selection of the judges and the constitution of the ourt.

It is a well-known fact that informal but very considerable progress had been ade between that time and the outbreak of war in 1914 toward agreement between number of the governments that had participated in the second Hague Conference pon a plan for the selection of the members of such a Court. Since, however, a ourt similar in kind to that contemplated in the *Vœu* of 1907 has been brought nto being, pursuant to provisions contained in the Treaty of Versailles, and is ow exercising jurisdiction from its seat at The Hague, it is obvious that the path f least resistance will be found in extending the authority and scope of jurisdicion of that Court. So recently as January 24, 1925, the President of the United tates publicly declared: "I believe that the next step which we may well take s by way of participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice." No ne who has followed unwaveringly the progress made in recent years toward the ubstitution of the rule of right for the rule of force in settling differences between ations, will dissent from this statement by the President.

With aggression defined and with the authority of a Permanent Court of Inernational Justice everywhere recognized, it would still remain to agree upon a body f accepted international law and a code of rules of international conduct to hich such Court might turn for guidance and for controlling principles in making s findings upon a proved or an agreed statement of facts. Probably the method

[1] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences* (New York: 1920), vol. I, pp. 689–96.

adopted by the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 would be the best possible for arriving at such a statement of international law and rules of conduct, because it is the method already familiar to the nations concerned.

Underneath and behind all these undertakings there remains the task to instruct and to enlighten public opinion so that it may not only guide but compel the action of governments and public officers in the direction of constructive progress. There must be present the moral conviction that a peace which rests upon liberty and justice is an ideal so lofty that no effort and no sacrifice may properly be spared in the task of securing its accomplishment. When this stage is reached it will not be necessary formally to limit armaments; they will atrophy from neglect and disuse.

It is from precisely this point of view that the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education has, from the beginning, dealt with the problem of international peace. The Division has studiously refrained from mere sentimental expressions, and from participation in those futile acts which repel much more than they attract the support of right-minded men and women. The Division has devoted itself for fifteen years, and it will continue to devote itself, to the development among men and nations of the international mind. "The international mind is nothing else than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and cooperating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world."[1]

The work of the Division of Intercourse and Education has substituted doing for talking and practice for preaching. To extend the hand of aid and sympathy to a stricken people, as in the case of Belgium or France or Serbia or Russia, is an act more influential in bringing about that international friendship and comprehension upon which permanent peace rests than a thousand declaratory resolutions in favor of peace. The multiplication of international contacts and the promotion of international interpenetration by means of which men and women of one land come to know more intimately the life, the language and the customs of another are ways and means of spreading the international mind. These methods are constantly and consistently followed by the Division, not only in one land but in many lands. The ideal of it all was admirably stated some twenty-five centuries ago by Aristophanes, when, at the very height of the Peloponnesian War, he wrote the passage which has been freely rendered in these words:

> From the murmur and the subtlety of suspicion with which we vex one another,
> Give us rest.
> Make a new beginning,
> And mingle again the kindred of the nations in the alchemy of Love,
> And with some finer essence of forbearance
> Temper our mind.—*Peace* 993–9.

[1] Nicholas Murray Butler, *The International Mind* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919), p. 102.

It is not always easy to separate the stern realities of a political situation, whether national or international, from the hopes and ambitions of those who are called, often wrongly, idealists. There is abundant evidence that the smaller nations of Europe hail the existing League of Nations as a satisfaction of their long expressed hopes. Public opinion in those countries is strongly favorable to the League of Nations and its work, and the smaller nations would regard any weakening of it, to say nothing of its destruction, as a portentious calamity. On the other hand some of the larger nations, themselves members of the League, find difficulty in adjusting either their thinking or their acts to its methods and standards. Time, and time alone, will show what permanent progress can be made along the road that is now being traveled. Each year increases the probability that the existing League of Nations will prove a godsend to most, if not to all, of the nations of Europe. It would seem to be essential to its success that the new German Republic be admitted to membership in the League on terms of full equality with other nations.

Two facts which stand out as having a most important bearing upon the whole problem of the better organization of the world for international peace are, first, the feeling on the part of the French people that unless they are prepared to defend themselves by force of arms there is no effective guaranty of their national security; and, second, the obvious paralysis that has overtaken the government of the United States in all that concerns international policy and international cooperation.

The first of these questions can only be dealt with by finding some guaranty of national security which the French people will accept as satisfactory. That has not yet been done. The question is in no small degree a psychological one. With the history of the last three hundred years before him and with economic and financial conditions and competitions as they are, it would be difficult for any fair-minded observer to fail to admit that the attitude of the French people has behind it a very large supporting body of truth and reality. Here then is a very real and fundamental problem which presses for solution.

The second question is one which gives concern not only to citizens of the United States but to the whole world. That position of leadership which had been won by the display of intellectual and moral courage and power and which was used during the generation preceding the outbreak of the World War to blaze new paths in the direction of international peace and the substitution of justice for force in settling differences between nations, has been lost through irresolution, futile and long-drawn out debate, and infirmity of purpose. There is no longer any isolated nation in the world, nor can there be. Steam and the electric spark have destroyed that possibility. Ideas speak no single language and dwell within the confines of no national boundaries. Science is, by its very nature, international and has made itself the indispensable servant of man, whether for progress or for destruction. Whether that paralysis which is just now so marked in the government of the United States represents and reflects a like paralysis among the people,

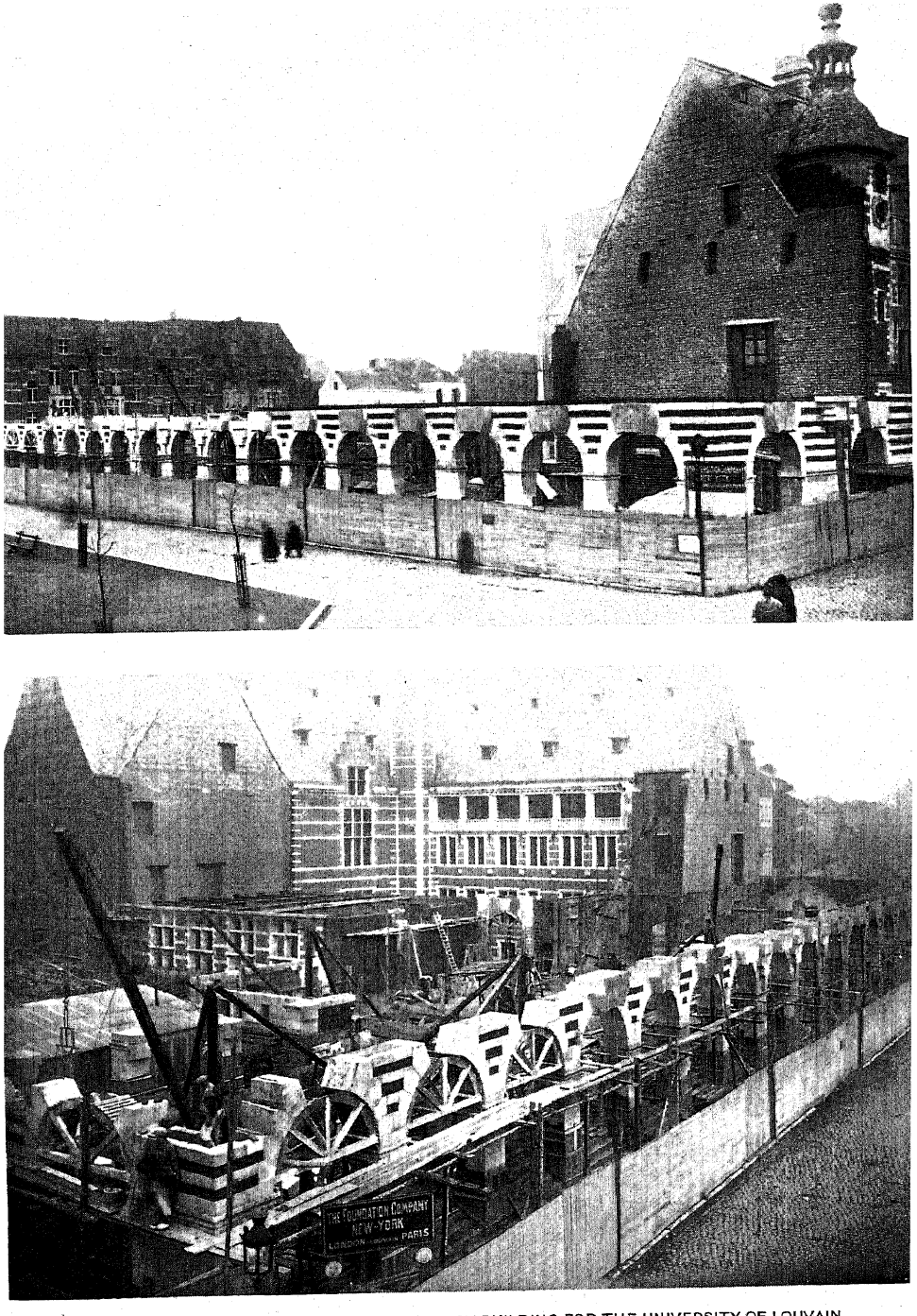
is a matter of hot dispute. Probably it does not; but, whether it does or not, it is a basic fact to be reckoned with in planning new steps of advance away from war, away from the crushing burden of huge armaments, away from international rivalries, jealousies and intolerance, away from the exploitation of smaller and weaker peoples, and away from that morality of the jungle which enthrones interests and leaves both rights and duties to shift for themselves.

A constantly recurring difficulty which confronts every movement to improve international relations is the one which grows out of that ultra-legalistic spirit and method which so often appear in even the most delicate international negotiations. Whenever the head of a Foreign Office feels himself to be, or is felt to be, acting for his government as an attorney for a client, then the danger-signal should be hoisted. International relations cannot be conducted on the basis of litigation, however inchoate. They must be conducted on the basis of friendly cooperation between two moral equals whose common aim is so to settle outstanding controversies as to benefit both nations immediately concerned and to promote that spirit which makes for peace throughout the world. There is a psychology of diplomacy and a psychology of international relations that are far more important and far more certain in their practical effects than either legal methods or legal principles. Consideration will often secure what demand fails to get.

It is, moreover, of first importance for every nation to realize that under modern conditions there are but few so-called domestic questions that have not an international aspect and an international relationship. What a nation may wish to do to promote its own foreign trade or to protect the quality of its citizenship is certainly, in origin and chief incidence, a domestic question, but since in practical operation such policies may affect the interests and possibly touch the pride of other peoples, it is of high importance that these facts be not overlooked in every step that relates to the formulation and execution of such policies. The bare and blunt assertion of the sovereign right to pursue a policy, that right being backed by national force, is without exception the most harmful and inconsiderate method of procedure in such cases.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator of France and President of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education, died at his home in Paris on May 15, 1924, in the seventy-second year of his age.[1] The loss to the work of the Division by his death cannot easily be estimated. For a generation he had been the most active, the most intelligent and the most influential center of personal influence in Europe on behalf of all those ends which it is the purpose of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to serve. His thorough diplomatic training in early life, his exceptional command of the English language, his personal acquaintance with England and the United States, together with his exceptional powers of clear and moving eloquence, marked him out as a

[1] See *post*, p. 76.



PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN,
NOVEMBER 22, 1924

leader in the peace movement of the modern world. At the two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant was associated with M. Léon Bourgeois as a chief delegate from France, and in the work of both Conferences he took a most active and helpful part. His friendship for Mr. Carnegie and his full appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's purposes and ideals, together with his own public experience and influence, made him the one man best fitted to lead and to guide the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education in Europe. His unfailing patience, his untiring industry and his supreme tact enabled him to deal with highly controversial questions without arousing personal animosities and without alienating forces whose cooperation was essential. He feared and in a large measure foresaw the great war which broke over the world on August 1, 1914, and by personal effort, directed to important centers of influence in Russia and in Germany, he did what he could to avert it. His bearing throughout the long and terrible struggle that followed was that of a true French patriot, a lover of liberty, and a devoted advocate of peace based upon justice and human freedom. So soon as hostilities were ended he made it his task to aid in binding up the wounds of the war. He led in the work of reconstruction in the devastated provinces of France and was the first to hold out a welcoming hand to those persons in the new, liberal Germany that were struggling to increase their influence among their own people to the end that the work of social and political reconstruction after the war might go on apace. He had made large and encouraging progress in this direction and had marked out a path which the Division of Intercourse and Education will wish to follow for some years to come. A bridge of friendship across the Rhine is essential if there is to be permanent peace in Europe.

No expression of personal sorrow can be quite adequate to the sense of loss which weighs down his long-time friends and associates in this work. His name and his memory will remain as a beacon star to guide and to encourage them through the coming years.

Appropriation for Reconstruction after the War

In Belgium[1]

Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain is going forward slowly. As recorded in the last annual report, one wing of the new building is completed and equipped and has been in use for more than a year. The foundations for the remainder of the building are in place and the construction of the outside walls is well under way, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The fund thus far available for construction and equipment, the gift of American citizens and organizations, amounts to 7,662,991.57 francs, but it is now estimated that approximately ten million francs additional will be needed to complete the building as planned. The first and largest gift for this purpose came from the

[1] See Year Books, 1919, p. 64; 1920, p. 41; 1921, pp. 36–7; 1922, pp. 48–50; 1923, pp. 50–2; 1924, pp. 50–1.

Carnegie Endowment as part of its considered policy to promote international good-will by giving aid in specific acts of reconstruction following the war. The fund has been made up in the main of small contributions, ranging from a few pennies to a few dollars, and represents the gifts of hundreds of thousands of school children and school teachers, of college students, professors and alumni, of members of women's clubs, of police organizations, of art associations, of library staffs and of a vast number of individuals. Probably no appeal, save those made on behalf of the Liberty Loans and the American Red Cross, has received so wide-spread support from the people in all parts of the United States. It is clear that the additional funds needed must be secured through direct gifts of considerable size on the part of individuals and from the trustees of great foundations that have been established in the United States by private beneficence to serve public ends. It is earnestly hoped that the necessary amount may be secured in the not distant future in order that the new library building may be completed when the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Louvain is celebrated in 1926.

In France

Rheims [1]

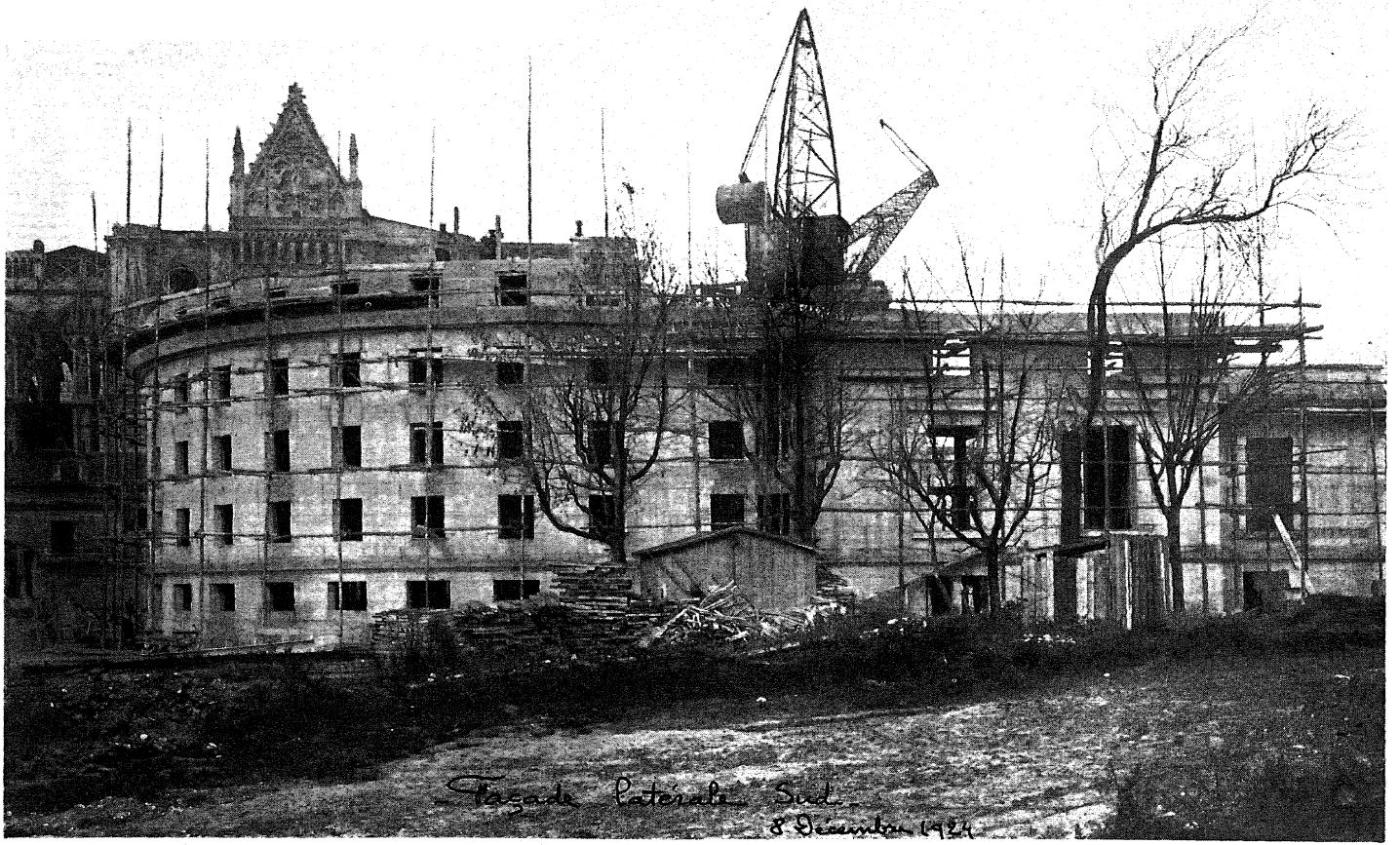
Owing to inevitable delays resulting from the complex administrative and legal formalities incident to reconstruction work in the devastated regions of France, the library at Rheims is only now approaching completion. The civil authorities at Rheims are doing all in their power to further the work and are cooperating cordially with the representatives of the Endowment. Through their kindly intervention, stone that had been assigned to the Church of St. André was transferred to the contractors for the library as an emergency measure, in order to hasten its completion. Work has been begun upon the interior of the building, and M. Sainsaulieu, the eminent French architect, believes the building will be ready for occupancy within a few months. The beautiful wrought-iron portico is to be exhibited at the Exposition of Decorative Arts to be held in Paris in 1925.

Fargniers [2]

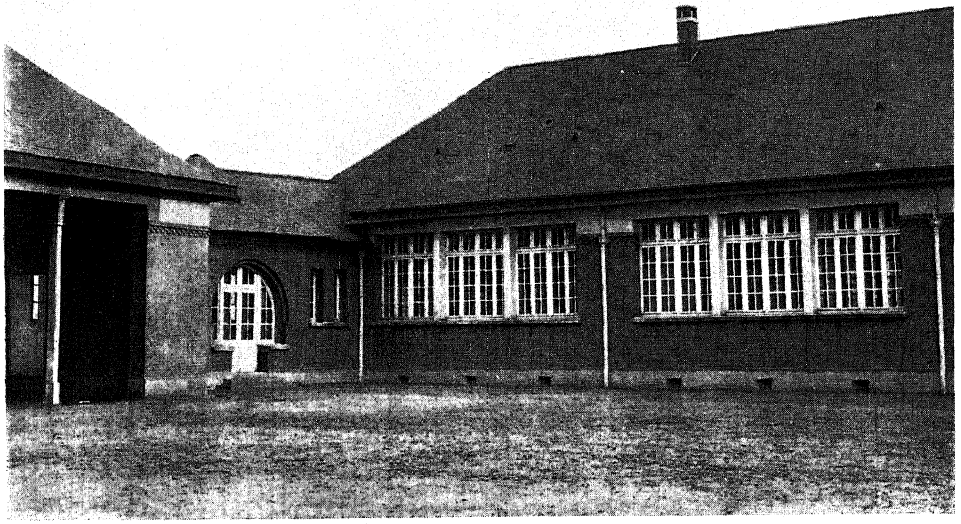
On July 6, 1924, two more of the model buildings which are in process of erection at Fargniers around the Place Carnegie were opened with appropriate ceremonies. These were the school for girls and the post office. The Mayor of Fargniers, M. L'Hérondelle, delivered an address and the exercises concluded with the impressive ceremony of dedication of the new Avenue d'Estournelles de Constant leading directly into the Place Carnegie, where a bronze memorial tablet is placed. The Town Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid at the first solemn act of dedication on July 9, 1922, is nearly completed. It will be remembered that the boys' school was formally opened for use on December 3, 1923.

[1] See Year Books, 1919, p. 64; 1920, p. 42; 1921, pp. 37–40; 1922, pp. 51–2; 1923, p. 52; 1924, pp. 51–2.

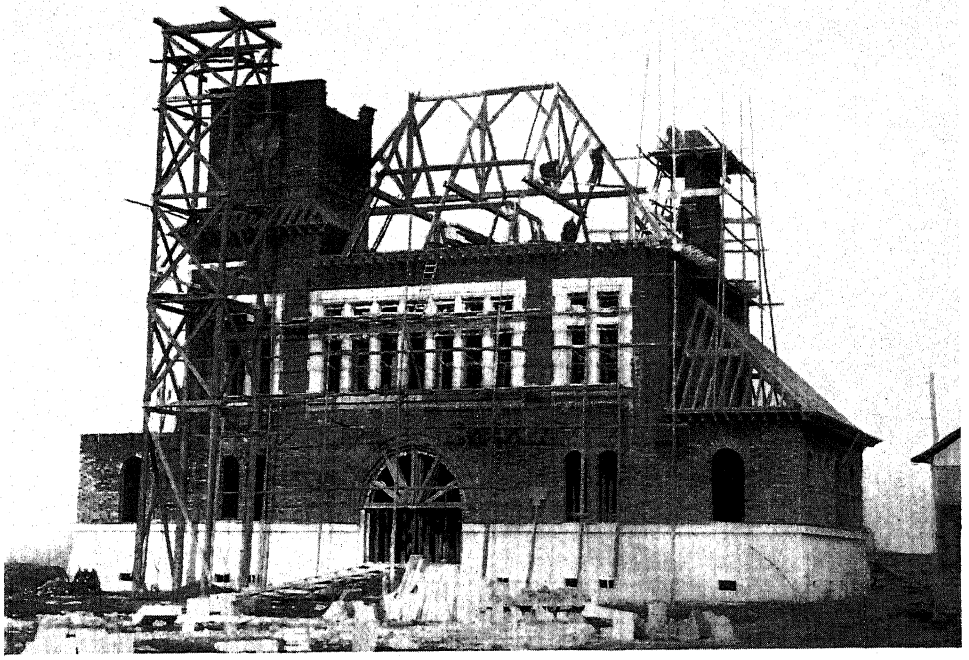
[2] See Year Books, 1923, pp. 53–6; 1924, pp. 52–3.



LIBRARY BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT RHEIMS, DECEMBER 8, 1924



CORNER OF PLAYGROUND ADJOINING THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT FARGNIERS



TOWN HALL UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT FARGNIERS

Administration of the Division

In the United States

The administrative offices of the Division of Intercourse and Education have been enlarged by renting, and connecting with the building first occupied, the adjoining house, No. 405 West 117th Street, New York City. The entire work of the Division is now centralized on the first three floors of the two houses, the third floor being occupied by the Interamerican Section, which formerly rented offices in the neighborhood. This enlargement of the quarters of the Division has greatly facilitated the task of incorporating the work of the American Association for International Conciliation with that of the Division.[1] The offices of the Division of Economics and History are on the fourth and fifth floors of the building.

The staff of the Division of Intercourse and Education consists of the Assistant to the Director, the Division Assistant, the Secretary for the International Relations Clubs, and five stenographers and clerks, who carry on the work under the personal guidance and general supervision of the Director.[2] The daily work consists of translating, copying and sending out to the Trustees the reports of the Special Correspondents, carrying on the work of the International Mind Alcoves and the International Relations Clubs, and the publication of the monthly document, *International Conciliation*. The Director is in extensive and almost daily correspondence with the leaders of opinion and the representatives of governments in many lands.

There is maintained a comprehensive list of addresses to which are sent from time to time, in addition to the regular publications of the Endowment, selected books and pamphlets upon subjects of international interest. Among the books of which copies have been sent out during the year are:

American Problems.....William E. Borah
The Study of American History.....Viscount Bryce
Building the American Nation.....Nicholas Murray Butler
Economic Problems of Democracy.....Arthur Twining Hadley

In addition to sending to representative men in other countries books descriptive of American institutions and American opinion, there are also sent from time to time to addresses in the United States books dealing with the foreign policies and international relations of other governments and other peoples.

Subventions

A review of the correspondence of the past year reveals the fact that no fewer than 103 appeals for aid have been received. This number does not include many hundreds of requests for information or for publications of the Endowment. These appeals range from a request for an allotment to patent an invention to an

[1] See *post*, p. 66.

[2] For Interamerican Section, see *post*, pp. 69–73.

appeal for aid in changing the destination of an astronomical expedition for the observation of the planet Mars. The list includes requests for support of periodicals, peace societies, international organizations, lecturers, international visitors, educational institutions, international conferences and congresses, erection of monuments, contributions to memorial funds and for the publication (sometimes including translation) and distribution of books and pamphlets dealing with a large variety of subjects. Obviously the entire appropriation at the disposal of the Division would not suffice to make possible a favorable response to any considerable number of these demands, even if they might be supposed perceptibly to advance the cause of international understanding and international peace. Moreover, the work of the Division has been planned and developed on well-established lines which are to be pursued over a long series of years. It is not the policy of the Division to grant subventions and in particular subventions continuing from year to year, to organizations and undertakings not directly responsible to the administration of the Division itself. Experience has shown that any other policy causes much money to be unprofitably spent and no adequate results achieved. It is wiser and sounder policy to devote such sums as may from time to time be available to aid in meeting the expenses incurred in carrying to completion specific, definite and well-considered projects of demonstrated timeliness.

Under these limitations, and so far as funds have been available, the following subventions have been made during the year:

For the purpose of meeting in part the expenses of distinguished foreign representatives in attending the following conferences:	
a. Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History held in Richmond, Va., December, 1924	$5,000.00
b. Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women, to be held in the United States in the first half of the year 1925	5,000.00
c. International Conference of Philosophy to be held in the United States in 1925 or 1926 under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association	5,000.00
d. Pan American Conference on Capital Cities to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1925	5,000.00
For the purpose of meeting the expenses of delegates from the United States to the following conferences:	
a. XXII Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held at Berne and Geneva, Switzerland, August 22–28, 1924	7,500.00
b. Official Pan American Educational Congress in the city of Santiago, Chile, to be held in 1925 or 1926	5,000.00
For the purpose of meeting in part the expenses of Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, on a trip to the United States, England and France in the summer of 1924[1]	2,500.00
For the purpose of aiding the Japan Society of California in offering hospitality to His Excellency, the Japanese Ambassador, upon his arrival in San Francisco in March, 1925[2]	6,000.00

[1] See *post*, pp. 77–8.

[2] See *post*, p. 78.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses of a trained librarian from Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to study library administration in the United States.... $2,000.00

American Peace Society[1]..... 7,000.00

American Group of the Interparliamentary Union[2]..... 500.00

International Arbitration League..... 1,000.00
This is in continuance of an annual gift formerly made by Mr. Carnegie and insures an additional income of equal amount from another source.

For the purpose of equipping and furnishing rooms for the American Institute at Prague, Czechoslovakia..... 10,000.00
This Institute has been established in order to serve as a point of contact between Americans and representatives of the peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Some 28,000 students are now gathered in Prague from various European countries. The Institute will maintain a library and serve as a center of information for visiting students and professors. It will also carry on systematic educational and scientific activities under American auspices.

For the purpose of aiding in the reorganization of the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants, £1,000..... 4,323.75
This Confédération was formed in 1919 at Strasbourg on the occasion of the reopening of the University under French auspices. It was at first an association of students from allied and friendly countries but it has now extended an invitation for membership which includes students from all countries in the world. It holds annual congresses and, as its name implies, is working for wider and better international understanding through the student bodies.

Publications

a. A volume on the Republic of Cuba and its relations to the United States..... 4,885.39
This is being written by Professor Charles E. Chapman of the University of California who has twice visited Cuba for the purpose. The book will be a presentation of the history of the Republic with a general survey of social, political, economic and intellectual factors in present day Cuba. The volume will probably appear in the autumn of 1925.

b. A volume to include selected addresses delivered in twelve countries of the Americas at the Columbus Day Conferences held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, October 12, 1923[3]..... 2,500.00

c. A volume of about 200 pages, in Spanish, to be entitled *Las primeras relaciones entre Chile y los Estados Unidos*[4]..... 2,000.00
This publication was suggested by the American Ambassador to Chile who considered it of particular significance at this time.

Total..... $75,209.14

[1] See *post*, p. 79. [2] See Year Book, 1924, pp. 67–8. [3] See *post*, p. 72. [4] See *post*, p. 73.

International Mind Alcoves

Books which form an International Mind Alcove deal with the daily life, customs and history of the various countries of the world. Those chosen are popular in character and such as will interest the general reader. These books are sent to libraries in small communities, after assurance has been given that the several librarians will encourage, through the local press, personal recommendation and other means, the reading of the books by as large a number of persons as possible. Three or four new books are sent every three months to be added to the Alcove shelves, thus keeping the interest alive and steadily building up the collections. Each book bears a book plate with the imprint of the Endowment. It is hoped to build up these collections, which now number about fifty books, so that they will include at least some information concerning each of the important countries of the world. At present the collections contain books on Africa, America, Arabia, Asia, the Baltic Countries, the British Empire, China, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Latin America, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Spain, on international relations, on the World War as well as the Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie.

There are now one hundred and three (103) International Mind Alcoves as follows:

81 in the United States, distributed among 32 states	1 South Africa
6 Canada	2 Australia
1 Nova Scotia	2 New Zealand
2 England	1 China
1 Scotland	1 France
2 South Wales	2 Japan
	1 Mexico

Of this number fifteen (15) have been formed during the year 1924:

Florida	Public Library	Winter Haven
Idaho	Weiser Library	Weiser
Kentucky	Berea College and Allied Schools	Berea
Maine	Auburn Public Library	Auburn
Minnesota	Carnegie Public Library	Anoka
Nebraska	Cotner College Library	Bethany
North Carolina	Teacherage	Crossnore
Oregon	La Grande Public Library	La Grande
South Carolina	Laurens Public Library	Laurens
Texas	Carnegie Library	Cleburne
Texas	Cooke County Free Library	Gainesville
Texas	Rosenberg Library	Galveston
Canada	Public Library	Lethbridge, Alberta
England	Victoria Institute	Worcester
Hawaii	Library of the University of Hawaii	Honolulu

Copies of the following books have been distributed during the past year:

Building the American Nation	Nicholas Murray Butler
Holland under Queen Wilhelmina	A. J. Barnouw
Norwegian Towns and People	Robert Medill
The Real Japanese Question	K. K. Kawakami
A History of the French People	Batut and Friedmann
My Diplomatic Education	Norval Richardson
Russia and Peace	Fridtjof Nansen
Spring in Morocco and Algiers	George W. Wickersham
The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie	
The New Poland	Charles Phillips
The Peace Negotiations	Robert Lansing
Tutankhamen and Egyptology	Samuel A. B. Mercer
A History of the Greek People	William Miller
A Short History of International Intercourse	C. Delisle Burns
New Masters of the Baltic	Arthur Ruhl
Racundra's First Cruise	Arthur Ransome

The Division Assistant is in most pleasant and personal relationship, through regular correspondence, with the librarians of the libraries where International Mind Alcoves are established. The work could not be so successfully carried on were it not for the active and often enthusiastic support of these librarians. The following letters will serve to illustrate the cooperation between the librarian and administrative offices of the Division:

Arizona

Carnegie Free Library, Tucson, October 16, 1924.

Again it is my pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the four books listed in your letter of the 7th inst. Our International Mind Alcove is becoming a very important feature of our little library and our reading public are making good use of all the books you have so generously furnished us.

Idaho

Weiser Library, Weiser, November 11, 1924.

The International Mind Alcove books arrived some time ago but I have waited about acknowledging them until I could make a report about their reception. A window display was the first method of advertising used. The books looked very attractive against a background of ferns and bouquets of snapdragons and begonias. During that time news articles, giving the entire list of books, were placed in both local papers. This week I am having lists printed which will be placed at each plate at the Kiwanis luncheon given to members of the local Woman's Club and posted on the Bulletin Board at the High School. Thursday I will speak about them at the Intermountain Institute, a very worthy institution near here, where many pupils earn part of the expenses of a High School education. The books are being used by college students at home this year because of finances, by students for reference work, by school teachers, and progressive housewives. I have heard so many times, "Oh, I am so glad you have these books."

Minnesota

Carnegie Library, Anoka, November 10, 1924.

The books for the Alcove reached us November 4th. It has taken some time to get them ready for the shelves. I had seventeen ready for the public on Saturday afternoon and eight were taken within an hour, so I think there will be no trouble getting them read. I will let you know at the end of the month with what success we are meeting.

Texas

Cooke County Free Library, Gainesville, December 31, 1924.

Please accept the sincerest thanks of the people of Cooke County, Texas, for the International Mind Alcove. We found a suitable location for a separate set of shelves, in a part of the library that readily catches the eye. We have had a nice sign "International Mind Alcove" with a line in smaller letters "These books are for circulation" placed over it. Then we have catalogued the books very fully and, best of all, they are being freely used. Fifteen volumes are out at various county branches now, one going out today to help a club woman in her study of modern Russia. Our state librarian and the Potter County librarian have both visited us lately and both are immensely impressed with the value of the collection. Thank you for your valuable gift, most valuable as a means for added intellectual cultivation in this inland community.

Virginia

Newport News Public Library, Newport News, October 13, 1924.

Yours of the 9th received Saturday and the books today for which we are very much obliged. We have quite a foreign population here and books on any of the European countries are always being called for, Russia and Poland especially. We deeply appreciate all the books you send us.

England

Victoria Institute, Worcester, November 3, 1924.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th ult. for which I beg to thank you. The sixteen separate packages of books came duly to hand and were placed before my Committee at their last meeting. I need hardly state that they were very pleased indeed with the gift. The books have been placed in a special case in the Lending Department. I have placed one of the cards in a frame over the case, with another card, the latter being labeled "International Mind Alcove." Though the books have been in position less than a week two-thirds of the supply are already in circulation. I am sure that the books will be of the greatest value to our readers and that they will be the means of helping to create the international atmosphere and feeling which we all so much desire.

Although the Alcoves are established almost entirely in Public Libraries and in response to formal application, the following letter led the Division of its own instance to establish an Alcove in a public High School.

North Carolina

Teacherage, Crossnore, February 22, 1924.

This communication is from the highest and coldest county of North Carolina, Avery County. On the extreme watershed between North Carolina and Tennessee. We are so remote that our nearest newspaper is three days old when we get it. Many of our High

School students have never seen a library but we have had the nerve to enter the State High School debate for the loving cup. It takes nerve to live here, you know. Now that the mud is so deep that the roads are impassable for trucks our young people are trudging three, five and even seven miles over steep mountain roads through storms. Many have never missed a day.

What do we want? Anything you have on our subject, "Cancellation of the Allied Debts."

And later came the following acknowledgment:

Teacherage, Crossnore, April 11, 1924.

Both installments of your books have arrived as well as the debating material you sent us. We certainly appreciate your excellent books and your noble efforts in behalf of world peace. I am sure that when people know each other better they like each other and instead of fighting there grows up a desire to help. We shall most certainly give our mountain boys and girls a chance to know a bit of the world through your most excellent books. We are graduating this year from High School, ten boys and girls all of whom have worked their way through High School and will have to work their way through college and yet everyone of the ten plans to go through college.

We lost the debate but it was our first and we got some excellent experience that will serve us next year, for of course we plan to debate again.

It is because of such reports on the worth of the International Mind Alcoves that the work is continued from year to year with steadily increasing interest. The International Mind Alcoves are one of the surest agencies at the disposal of the Division for developing an instructed public opinion in all that pertains to international understanding and international relations, and for providing a background of intelligent comprehension when new events and new policies are discussed.

International Relations Clubs

These clubs are established for the non-partisan study of international problems, chiefly in the smaller, non-urban colleges in the less traveled parts of the United States where the assistance of the Division of Intercourse and Education in the formation and conduct of such clubs is very welcome. The libraries in these colleges have, in the main, little material on international relations.

The clubs are established, when possible, under the leadership of a faculty adviser, which gives permanence to the organization even though the membership necessarily changes with each academic year. This leader reports to the Division upon meetings held, subjects discussed, and material needed. He understands that the Division is ready, through the Secretary for the Clubs, to assist with suggestions for organization and study and, so far as funds will permit, with material.

The Division sends regularly a Fortnightly Summary of International Events, prepared especially for the clubs, together with the monthly document *International Conciliation.* In addition to the series of fourteen syllabi, previously prepared and published by the Division and still available for distribution, two numbers of a Bibliography Series have been published since the last report:

No. 1. A Selection of Material on the New Geography
by Colonel Lawrence Martin
No. 2. Problems of the Near East
by Edward Mead Earle, with the collaboration
of Florence Billings

Copies of *International Conciliation* and of the syllabi and bibliographies are supplied in quantity to the Clubs when desired. In addition to this material, carefully chosen books and pamphlets dealing with vital international problems are occasionally sent. All material is permanently preserved in the library of the college to which it is sent. During the period under review the following publications have been supplied to the Clubs:

Franco-German Relations, 1871–1914, by G. P. Gooch
Treaties of Peace, 1919–1923[1]
Russian Debts and Russian Reconstruction, by Leo Pasvolsky and H. G. Moulton
The Occident and the Orient, by Sir Valentine Chirol
Pamphlet material dealing with the Geneva Protocol, 1924

Of the eighty-four (84) International Relations Clubs active at the end of the last academic year, nine have not reported this year and two have definitely disbanded. New Clubs have been established at:

Georgia	Brenau College	Gainesville
Illinois	Ewing College	Ewing
Ohio	Lake Erie College	Painesville
South Carolina	Presbyterian College	Clinton

Two other Clubs are being organized

Pennsylvania	Lehigh University	Bethlehem
Pennsylvania	Ursinus College	Collegeville

by professors who were formerly connected with International Relations Clubs in other colleges.

The membership of the Clubs varies from twelve to one hundred and sixty, and meetings are held semimonthly and monthly. The interest is keen and the reports most encouraging. In the spring of 1924, through the International Relations Club at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, there was organized in the South a Southern Students' Association on International Relations, which is practically a federation of the International Relations Clubs in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. This was a purely spontaneous development. The following letters are of interest as informal reports upon the activities of a few of the Clubs:

California

University of California, Berkeley, January 14, 1925.

The Club at California consists of about 40 members, chiefly graduate students and seniors majoring in History, Economics and Political Science. In addition, about 10 faculty

[1] See *post*, p. 69.

members attend. The Club meets monthly. Sometimes lecturers from outside speak before it. Sometimes it arranges a round table discussion of its own. At present it is especially interested in the questions of (1) Relations of United States and Japan; (2) European Debts and Reparations.

The attendance averages about 35. Sometimes guests are invited and as many as 50 are present.

Georgia

Shorter College, Rome, November 7, 1924.

Last year the group did the best work since its organization and this fall the students are beginning with the same pride and eagerness. We have restricted our active members to history majors and at present have but twelve members, but after Christmas when the sophomores are allowed to choose their major subjects we will add to our number. We always invite guests and several times a year hold open meetings.

Indiana

Earlham College, Richmond, November 28, 1924.

The Club at Earlham College this year is pursuing two lines of work. One is to have public meetings where speakers from the outside are invited to discuss special world problems. The other part of the work is a discussion group for the discussion of social, political and economic problems. This discussion group has stimulated considerable interest on the campus.

Minnesota

The University of Minnesota, College of Science, Literature and the Arts, Minneapolis, January 10, 1925.

Since the beginning of the year we have held two luncheon meetings, one of which was addressed by Professor Sorokin, formerly close to Kerensky, now a professor of sociology here. The second meeting was held in honor of the Oxford debaters and Mr. MacDonald spoke to us. Both meetings were well attended by members, student and faculty, and there is no question of the continued interest of the membership, which is maintained at some 30. Next week we are to hold a third meeting at which Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi will speak.

Texas

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, January 14, 1925.

Our club is one of the most thriving institutions on the campus. I believe we have had the best semester's work since the club was first organized. We held the first meeting in the second week of the semester and we have met without exception each fortnight since that time. All the students who are majoring in history, economics and political science are regular members and we have been having an exceptionally large number of visitors from meeting to meeting.

During the past year the funds at the disposal of the Division have not been sufficient to meet the expenses of sending occasional lecturers to the Clubs. The visits of such men and women are most helpful and it is important that soon the Division should be in position to invite occasional lecturers to meet International Relations Clubs in different parts of the country.

International Conciliation

In the preface to *International Conciliation*, No. 200, July 1924, was printed the following statement:

With this issue *International Conciliation* appears as a publication of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is a change in form rather than in substance. The work of the American Association for International Conciliation has for many years been under the direction and control of the Division, but it has seemed best to carry on this work under two separate organizations. There have been many persons who were willing to associate themselves with a society whose aim was International Conciliation but who objected to the phrase International Peace thinking it involved them in some objectionable form of pacifism. The war and its problems have created an entirely new situation. The whole world is now committed sentimentally and intellectually, except as to what Mr. Roosevelt used to call its lunatic fringe, to a policy of international peace. Therefore, in the interest of administrative simplicity and economy the work of the American Association for International Conciliation is now merged with that of the Division.

Immediately upon taking over the publication of *International Conciliation* the large complimentary list in the United States was circularized with a view to obtaining paid subscriptions at a merely nominal rate. This was done in order to comply with Post Office regulations for second class matter, and also to measure the interest among subscribers. The following is a characteristic response:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 14, 1924.*

Your publications are well gotten up, good, timely subjects and can't but help to do good in effecting a better understanding of conditions. I am pleased to renew my subscription. I enclose $1.00 for five years.

Cordially,

REUBEN TREE VOSS.

It is gratifying to report that there are now 6,323 paying subscribers of the 9,223 recipients of *International Conciliation* in the United States. 7,630 copies are sent to foreign countries, making a total of 16,853 who receive regularly a copy of each of the monthly editions of 20,000. In addition single copies are constantly being purchased at a low rate in quantity for use among clubs, study classes and schools. The policy has been adopted of listing, in each issue, former issues dealing with the same or a related subject and this has proved helpful to those studying any one particular topic. The issues of *International Conciliation* published since the last annual report are as follows:[1]

No. 196 Report upon Health, Sickness and Hunger among German Children to the American Friends Service Committee, by Haven Emerson, M.D., Professor of Public Health Administration, Columbia University.
March, 1924.

197 The Permanent Court of International Justice. An address by Mr. John Bassett Moore, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, delivered on Alumni Day, February 12, 1924, at Columbia University, New York.
The United States and the Court.
Extract from an address delivered by the late President Harding at St. Louis, June 21, 1923.

[1] For the complete list, see *post*, pp. 204, 219.

Extract from President Coolidge's Message to Congress, December 6, 1923.
Information Regarding the Court.
States that have signed the Protocol; States that have ratified the Protocol; States that have signed the Optional Clause; States that have ratified the Optional Clause; Original composition of the Court; Sessions of the Court; Advisory Opinions given by the Court; Judgment pronounced by the Court in the case of the S. S. *Wimbledon*; Sources for additional information.
April, 1924.

No. 198 Maps showing territorial Changes since the World War; The transfer of the German Cables and the League of Nations in 1923, compiled by Lawrence Martin, Washington, D. C.
May, 1924.

199 Summary of Part I of the Report of the First (Dawes) Committee of experts.
Questions resulting from the Corfu Incident submitted September 28, 1923, by the Council of the League of Nations to the Special Commission of Jurists and the replies of that Commission; Lord Parmoor's comments.
June, 1924.

200 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Organization and Work; Preface; Officers and Administration; Andrew Carnegie; Mr. Carnegie's Letter to the Trustees; Acceptance of the Gift; By-Laws; Organization; Offices; Division of Intercourse and Education, Nicholas Murray Butler, *Director*; Division of International Law, James Brown Scott, *Director*; Division of Economics and History, James Thomson Shotwell, *Director*; List of Publications; List of Depository Libraries, by Amy Heminway Jones, *Division Assistant.*
July, 1924.

201 A Practical Plan for Disarmament: Introduction by James Thomson Shotwell; Draft Treaty of Disarmament and Security prepared by an American Group; Commentary on the Draft Treaty of Disarmament and Security, by James Thomson Shotwell; Text of the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance of the Temporary Mixed Commission.
August, 1924.

202 An Analysis of the American Immigration Act of 1924, by John B. Trevor, M.A.
September, 1924.

203 America's Part in Advancing the Administration of International Justice, by Edwin B. Parker, Umpire Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.
October, 1924.

204 The Dawes Report on German Reparation Payments; The London Conference on the Application of the Dawes Plan, by George A. Finch.
November, 1924.

205 Protocol for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes: Text and Analysis with an Introduction by James Thomson Shotwell.
December, 1924.

206 The Japanese Law of Nationality and the Rights of Foreigners in Land under the Laws of Japan, by Tsunejiro Miyaoka of the bar of Japan.
January, 1925.

207 Elihu Root's Services to International Law, by James Brown Scott.
February, 1925.

208 Plans and Protocols to end War; Historical Outline and Guide, by James T. Shotwell.
March, 1925.

Requests are constantly being received for exactly the kind of information provided in these documents. Especial interest was manifested throughout the

country in No. 202, *An Analysis of the American Immigration Act of 1924*, by John B. Trevor. Copies were sent to the Immigration Inspectors and Interpreters in the Immigration Service of the United States, all of whom sent appreciative acknowledgments, of which the following is an example:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, IMMIGRATION SERVICE
DISTRICT NO. 32
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA,
No. 520 *December 3, 1924.*

DEAR SIR:

I desire to thank you for the four copies of your publication International Conciliation No. 202. It is most interesting and if you can spare six additional copies I should appreciate it if you would send them to me. There are several special inspectors attached to this district and I desire that each have a copy.

Yours very truly,

S. G. STRENCH,
District Director of Immigration.

No. 200 has been very useful as a response to the many inquiries regarding the organization and work of the Endowment. This work, as determined by the Trustees at the time of organization, avoids the merely spectacular as well as the more emotional approaches to public opinion. The path chosen is that of slow and steady education of the press, of public officers, and of the entire general public. The appeal is to the intelligence and to the power of self-discipline and self-restraint. It is only in these ways that permanent steps toward peace can be taken, and if progress be often so slow as to be disappointing and discouraging, it is none the less sure.

International Conciliation, as will be seen from the list given above, presents the views of distinguished leaders of opinion of many countries on vital international problems, and reproduces the texts of official treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and draft plans for international projects such as those leading to the disarmament and security agreements at Geneva. It is read in all parts of the world and appreciatively commented upon. The following letters are typical:

SYDNEY, *March 6, 1924.*

DEAR SIR:

Would you be so good as to cause all publications at present being forwarded to the Premier's Department, Sydney, to be sent to the following address: David G. Stead, "Boongarre" Watson's Bay, NSW, Australia. I again thank you for your kindness in the past. The papers issued by the Association are extraordinarily important and are very helpful to all workers in the cause of world understanding and peace.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID G. STEAD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND,
March 3, 1924.

DEAR SIR:

I desire to thank you sincerely for supplying me with your publications over a long series of years. In my work first as a journalist, a member of municipal bodies and a member of parliament as well as a private citizen I have found the matter supplied by you useful and intensely interesting. That you should have continued over so many years to send me the publications without acknowledgment or recognition from me speaks volumes for your generosity. I have not the slightest doubt that your work is genuinely promoting the cause of international peace and good-will and I hope that the association will be in a position to carry on its good work until its ideals are realized in the spiritual unity of the world. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

D. G. SULLIVAN, M.P.

Since 1918 a number of the most important of the peace treaties following the World War have been published as International Conciliation documents. In July 1924 these documents were republished in two cloth-bound volumes with the texts of additional treaties and a series of maps prepared by Colonel Lawrence Martin showing territorial changes resulting from the World War. These two-volume sets have been presented to the libraries included in the depository list of the Carnegie Endowment. The sets are sold to individuals at $3.00 each. This is perhaps the only form in which these important treaties are readily available for study or for general use.

Interamerican Section

Upon the incorporation of the American Association for International Conciliation with the Division of Intercourse and Education the work of what had been the Interamerican Division was taken over by the Division of Intercourse and Education under the title of Interamerican Section. The Head of this Section, Mr. Peter H. Goldsmith, continues in charge of this branch of the Division's work, which is now, as has already been stated, located at 405 West 117th Street in the same building with the headquarters of the Division. The enlarged offices have been conveniently fitted up and a cordial invitation is extended to persons interested to make themselves familiar with the work of this Section. The Head of the Section keeps in close touch by correspondence with the leaders of international thought in South and Central America and has frequent opportunity to be helpful to visitors, especially students from the other American republics.

Inter-America, the magazine edited and published by the Interamerican Section, has been issued regularly and is now a recognized vehicle for the interchange of thought among the American republics. The following numbers have appeared since the last report:

Spanish issue		*English issue*	
marzo	1924	April	1924
mayo	1924	June	1924
julio	1924	August	1924
septiembre	1924	October	1924
noviembre	1924	December	1924
enero	1925	February	1925

The following letters are interesting testimonials to the usefulness of *Inter-America:*

CHILE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
CHARLES M. PEPPER, DIRECTOR
NEW YORK

May 27, 1924.

DOCTOR PETER H. GOLDSMITH,
Inter-America,
New York.

MY DEAR DOCTOR GOLDSMITH:

It has been in my mind for some time to write you my appreciation of *Inter-America*. Recent numbers have been so striking that I now follow my impulse.

It seems to me that the publication literally fulfils the purpose of linking the thought of the New World. That there is a community of ideas between the peoples of America we all realize while at the same time we know the barrier of language which heretofore has prevented full intellectual interchange. That *Inter-America* is overcoming this barrier must be evident to all who have the privilege of reading it. Most of us who know Hispanic America, its peoples and something of its political institutions and its literature, are busy persons and do not have the leisure to follow as closely as we should like the phases of its current intellectual activities. There are many also among us who, while not having had the benefit of personal contact, nevertheless are sympathetic to the main currents of Hispanic-American thought. To both classes *Inter-America* is invaluable. In reading some of the recent issues of the English edition, I have been impressed with the breadth and variety of the subjects treated in the various articles. The translations certainly help to give a very good idea of Hispanic-American culture.

The Spanish edition, I think, is equally valuable in the interpretation it presents of existing North American intellectual tendencies as well as of practical topics. I have noted especially some of the articles on economic and industrial subjects and have been gratified that in presenting this phase of our national life it has not been to the exclusion of presenting also in proper proportion our political and cultural ideals. So, I hope that *Inter-America* will continue to fulfil the unique and useful function it now exercises as the medium of intellectual exchange among the peoples of the western hemisphere.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

LIMA, PERÚ, *25 de julio de 1924.*

No deseo limitarme a llenar un acuse de recibo, junto con el deseo de continuar recibiendo sus publicaciones, sino manifestarles todo mi profundo agradecimiento por la bondad que tienen enviándome las pruebas del esforzado trabajo de esa nobilísima Dotación, de fines tan patrióticos como humanitarios. La circunstancia de haber permanecido más de ocho años en esa gran nación, ya en el servicio diplomático de esta mi patria, ya por causas de negocios, me hacen más justiciero apreciador de todas sus notables actividades.

Con sentimientos de la mayor consideración, me es honroso subscribirme de usted, atento servidor,

JOSÉ M. IRIGOYEN.

MACHALA, ECUADOR, *1 de marzo de 1924.*

Si mis voces de aplauso no se vieran impulsadas por el entusiasmo que me produce la labor altamente simpática, que la institución tan honrosamente dirigida por usted, está realizando, éllas no llegarían a importunar la atención del señor Goldsmith; pero considero que es un deber, y un deber ineludible, unir nuestras voces de aliento, por débiles que sean, al conjunto armónico que enzalsa una labor benemérita por todos conceptos. . . .

Poniéndome a las gratas órdenes del señor director, me subscribo como su seguro servidor,

JOSÉ S. VALDIVIESO.

Two additional Bulletins have been published in the series of Conciliación Internacional as follows:

Boletín 27 Cien años de la doctrina de Monroe
Discursos pronunciados en conmemoración del centenario de la doctrina de Monroe ante la American Academy of Political and Social Science en Filadelfia, 30 de noviembre y primero de diciembre de 1923.
Mayo de 1924

Boletín 28 Proyecto de tratado de desarme y seguridad, sometido a la Liga de las Naciones por un grupo de personas de los Estados Unidos el 24 de junio de 1924.
Julio de 1924

Many of the books regarding Central and South American countries are inaccessible to the general reader of English who is without knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese. In order to supply such readers with trustworthy information from native sources in the briefest possible form the Interamerican Section has published a brochure of 48 pages entitled *Argentina, an authorized digest of El Desarrollo Económico de la República Argentina en los últimos Cincuenta Años (The Economic Development of the Argentine Republic in the last Fifty Years)*, compiled and edited by Ernesto Tornquist.

The ten chapters cover the following subjects: Population; Production; The Industries; Communications; Foreign Trade; Shipping; Exchange, Banking and Credit Institutions; Public Wealth; Consumption; Public Finance. This publication appears as Number 1 of the Economic Series of the Interamerican Digests. Much interest was manifested in this issue through correspondence and the press, and it is hoped that similar digests of books on other countries may be prepared and published in the future. The following letters may be taken as typical:

New York

BROOKLYN, *September 8, 1924.*

I thank you very much for the pamphlet on Argentina, sent to my law office, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

I have visited the Argentine Republic twice (in 1914 and 1923) and can testify that it is difficult to exaggerate the value of such a publication to those interested in South America.

Yours sincerely,

WILLARD BARTLETT,
Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Retired.

District of Columbia

Pan American Union. WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1924.*

I want to congratulate you on your admirable publication on Argentina. You have thereby done a real service both to this country and to the Argentine Republic.

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. ROWE,
Director General.

New York

National Foreign Trade Council. NEW YORK, *October 9, 1924.*

The National Foreign Trade Council has been favored with a copy of your brochure on Argentina. This digest of the leading country of South America is a very well worth while effort, and is calculated to promote greater familiarity on the part of the business interests of the United States with the forward-moving Republic of the South.

The Council will find the brochure on Argentina extremely helpful for reference from time to time, and it is our hope that if similar digests covering other countries are issued by your organization, we may be favored with copies.

Sincerely,

WM. G. ABBOT,
Research Director.

California

Stanford University. *September 15, 1924.*

Permit me to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the pamphlet entitled "Argentina" being Number 1 of the economic series of the Interamerican Digests which you have under way.

The idea of preparing these handbooks, based upon information which is both authoritative and recent, is an admirable one and you have made an excellent beginning. I am familiar with the Tornquist manual on which the digest is based and no better source for economic conditions in Argentina could be found.

I trust you will continue to send me such digests as you may issue in the future.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I remain, with kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

P. A. MARTIN.

Reference has been made above to a subvention granted by the Division for the publication of selected addresses delivered in twelve countries of the Americas at the Columbus Day Conferences held on October 12, 1923.[1] These conferences, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, varied in the different countries but were very generally attended by high officials, diplomats, statesmen and distinguished men and women. The reports indicate that the celebration of a Pan American Day in remembrance of the landing of Columbus aroused much enthusiasm in the countries where conferences were held and proved the advisability of encouraging the general recognition throughout this continent of the anniversary of an event in which all Americans have a common interest. To keep alive this spirit of mutuality and to awaken an even greater interest in the idea which received so hearty a response, the Division considered it helpful to

[1] See *ante*, p. 59.

publish selected material from the proceedings, addresses and reports and circulate them throughout the American Republics. The editorial supervision and selection of material will be done by the Head of the Interamerican Section and the publication will contain about 72 pages.

The American Ambassador to Chile, Mr. William Miller Collier, called the attention of the Head of the Interamerican Section to the fact that Joel R. Poinsett, the first diplomatic representative of the United States accredited to a South American government, had left a deep impression upon the Chileans of the period of the struggle for independence. Mr. Collier had discovered unpublished material regarding Poinsett and the Carreras (Chilean patriotic leaders) including autograph letters which he believed would be of the greatest value if published in the Spanish language and distributed in Chile, with a smaller distribution in other American countries.

Señor Feliú Cruz, Director of one of the most important Chilean magazines, the *Revista Chilena*, and a member of the staff of *El Mercurio*, the leading Chilean newspaper, will cooperate with Mr. Collier in gathering and editing the material. Mr. Collier has kindly consented to write an introduction for the book which will be entitled *Las primeras relaciones entre Chile y los Estados Unidos* and will be a unique and significant record of the first diplomatic contacts between the United States and a South American republic. The book will not exceed 200 pages and will be bound in paper in accordance with the custom of the country. The Head of the Interamerican Section has this matter in charge and is in touch with Mr. Collier as to details.

The Head of the Interamerican Section was one of the delegates appointed to attend the Third Pan American Scientific Congress held in Lima, Peru, in December 1924. He was unfortunately taken ill on the journey and was obliged to return without completing his mission.

In Europe

Owing to the grave problem which the death of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presented, it was necessary to take prompt action with a view to having the work go forward without interruption or embarrassment. In order that the permanent staff of the Bureau might not be left without authoritative guidance an informal consultative committee was appointed to act temporarily. Three of the Trustees of the Endowment, Mr. Montague, Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheffield, who were to be in Paris in the summer of 1924, were requested to visit the Bureau and to report upon what could best be done to strengthen and develop the work. Mr. Montague was particularly requested to study the whole question, to take the views of the associates of the European organization, and to report to the Executive Committee the results of his study. This report was submitted to the Trustees upon the occasion of their semi-annual meeting on November 21, 1924, and full and free discussion was held as to the best methods to keep the work of the

European Bureau on the high plane of distinction and ideals upon which it had been placed by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. It was agreed that the work should proceed under the administration of the temporary committee until the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education should reach Paris for a series of personal conferences in the summer of 1925. Until that time the temporary committee should do all in their power to make useful the building of the Endowment and to carry forward the purposes and ideals of the Endowment, using the funds at their disposal in accordance with the general principles for the use of such funds established by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. It was recommended that they should continue to follow definite lines of policy that had been undertaken, including the encouragement of a *rapprochement* between liberal-minded Frenchmen and liberal-minded Germans, the development of the international mind in various European countries, and the building up of an interest on the part of large numbers of intelligent people in international concerns and international relations. Upon this basis work has gone steadily forward during the year.

Ever since the European Bureau entered its new headquarters at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain in the building purchased by the Carnegie Endowment in December, 1922, it has been desired to make the building not only the home of the Endowment itself but the center of all kinds of cooperating influences which lie within the field of the Endowment's work. In particular it was desired that, in the interest of Franco-American friendship and cooperation, as many as possible of the various American organizations in Paris be brought to hold their meetings there and to use the building under such conditions and regulations as the European Bureau might deem appropriate. After the personnel of the European Bureau was conveniently settled in the headquarters it was found that for the time being the work of the Endowment did not require the entire building. Part of the ground floor was therefore rented for business purposes. The second floor and two rooms on the fourth floor are occupied by the American University Union, to the members of which the roof-garden is open from 9 to 12 a.m., being reserved for the Carnegie Endowment in the afternoon and evening. The lecture-hall is placed at the disposal of various organizations and societies, the American Church holding special Sunday evening social and musical meetings each week. The result of this change is that the annual net cost to the Endowment in maintaining its European headquarters is no greater than the cost of maintaining its old and inadequate quarters, while the facilities for its work are many times multiplied.

During the summer of 1924 representatives of the American Bar Association, comprising several hundred of the leading judges and lawyers of the United States, visited Paris and the headquarters of the Endowment were placed at their disposal as a center of information and communication, for the receiving of mail and for their general convenience. Two French-English stenographers were ready to do their work and the large drawing rooms were used as reception rooms. On July 21, a reception was given to these visiting American jurists at which a dis-

tinguished company of French statesmen, ministers and educators were present. Many other receptions have been held, those in October and November numbering fourteen.

It will be recalled that, in 1921, the European Bureau sent out to libraries of European universities a brochure containing a carefully chosen list of 198 books of international significance, with the request that each of the recipients of this list should select ten books which might be helpful if placed upon the library shelves, on the understanding that the books thus chosen would be sent with the compliments of the Bureau. Through the contacts thus formed, International Mind Alcoves and International Relations Clubs are now being established. Conditions in Europe differ, of course, from those which exist in the United States, but it is most desirable to encourage these undertakings so far as they can be developed and made useful. International Mind Alcoves and International Relations Clubs presuppose libraries, if their work is to be effective.

The Director is of the opinion that one of the best methods of instructing and developing public opinion in other lands is through the building up of public library systems therein. The public library in the United States, whether it be large or small, plays an astonishingly important part in the life of the community. In Europe, except in Great Britain, libraries are usually thought of as collections of books for scholars and students. Much can be done to plant the seeds of the American library system in European countries to the end that the vast populations within their limits may come to enjoy at least some of the advantages which are so freely showered upon the people of the United States by their public libraries. The Division of Intercourse and Education looks upon the development of this system as one of the most important practical aids in its everyday work.

The most important publication of the European Bureau during the past year was a volume of 452 pages entitled *Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après Guerre.* This volume was first planned on July 13, 1921, at a meeting in Paris of the executive committee of the European Bureau, at which the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education was present, when it was decided that an investigation should be made as to the treatment of the causes and results of the World War in the most recent primary school textbooks of the principal European nations involved in the War. Through research work by J. J. Prudhommeaux, aided by correspondents of the European Bureau in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, the necessary material was gathered, collated and edited. The results were published in the book named above, which has been widely distributed in Europe, particularly among educators. The first edition of over 1,500 copies is exhausted and a new edition is planned for early issue.

The Director records with gratitude the generous and appropriate gift made by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie to the European Bureau in the purchase and presentation of the original of the bust of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant made by his personal friend, Auguste Rodin. This bust is now placed in the grand salon, facing the bust of Mr. Carnegie, and bears testimony to the fact that the spirit

of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant still lives and will animate the work of the European Bureau in the years to come, as his personal presence has done in the years that are past.

Advisory Council in Europe

Owing to the unsettled conditions incident to the passing of the President of the executive committee of the Advisory Council in Europe, no special meetings have been held and no new representatives have as yet been invited to membership. Indeed the Advisory Council is no longer confined to representatives of European countries but includes as well those of China, Cuba, Japan, Mexico and Persia. At the meetings to be called in the summer of 1925 the whole question of administration and cooperation will be considered, including the extension of the membership of the Council, a subject being carefully studied at the present time.

In Memoriam

The passing of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, directing force and inspiration of the work of the Division in Europe since its first beginnings, has already been recorded.[1] At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment, held in New York, May 27, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the European organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education, died on May 15, 1924, in his seventy-second year.

A warm friend of Mr. Carnegie for many years, and possessing the full confidence, respect and affection of the Trustees of the Endowment, he supervised the work in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education from its establishment. The considerable sums entrusted to him for expenditure in furtherance of the Endowment's work were wisely administered and scrupulously accounted for.

Born at La Flèche in the Department of the Sarthe on November 22, 1852, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant was educated at the lycée Louis-le-Grand. He was honored by his country as Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class; as Chargé d'Affaires at the Embassy at London; as Deputy from the Department of the Sarthe from 1895 to 1904 and as Senator from 1904 until his death. He was a linguist of unusual ability and an author of many literary works, among which his book *Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique* has been translated into English and is highly valued in America.

A worthy relative of the great French patriot, Benjamin Constant, his wise leadership, steadfastness of purpose and true inspiration were of inestimable value to the cause of international understanding and good-will.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace desire to record their full appreciation of his lifelong devotion to the cause of international peace and of his invaluable and generous assistance both to Mr. Carnegie in formulating his plans and to the Trustees of the Endowment in carrying them out.

Resolved further, That the members of the Executive Committee on behalf of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their great sorrow and that a copy hereof be forwarded to them by the Secretary.

[1] See *ante*, p. 54.

Special Correspondents

An integral part of the permanent organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education is the corps of Special Correspondents. These correspondents, now numbering seven, are situated in various parts of the world and keep the Director in intimate touch with conditions and movements of opinion in their respective countries. Their informing and illuminating reports are kept strictly confidential, being sent to the Trustees of the Endowment only. Through the study of these reports, presenting the frank views of representatives of different nationalities upon world affairs, with special reference to the part played by their respective countries, a much wider and broader basis for work of an international character is made possible. The Special Correspondents are:

Sir William J. Collins	London, England
Professor Friedrich W. Foerster (Germany)	Zurich, Switzerland
Mr. Edoardo Giretti	Bricherasio, Italy
Dr. Christian L. Lange	Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka	Tokyo, Japan
Dr. Otfried Nippold (Switzerland)	Saarlouis, Saar Basin
Herr Hellmut von Gerlach	Berlin, Germany

In addition to making regular reports, the Special Correspondents are most helpful to the Director in securing particular information or documents which could otherwise only be obtained, if at all, with the greatest difficulty. They are also always ready to cooperate with the Division by offering welcome and aid to visitors who come to their respective countries, either as individuals or as members of specific missions.

Relations with Japan and the Orient

Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Special Correspondent of the Division at Tokyo, made a visit to the United States in the summer of 1924 for the purpose of attending various conventions. He was warmly greeted on the Pacific Coast upon his arrival from Japan and addressed the Rotary Club of Seattle at a luncheon given in his honor on June 4, 1924. Shortly thereafter he was the guest of the Chicago Bar Association and then proceeded to Toronto where he took part in the International Rotary Convention, June 16–20, making two addresses, one of which was broadcasted by radio. He attended the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia, July 8–18, and then went to London to be present at the meeting of the British, Canadian and American lawyers, after which he accompanied them to Paris. At the request of the Société de Législation Comparée he prepared a paper entitled "The Japanese Law of Nationality and the Rights of Foreigners in Land under the Laws of Japan" which was read, in French, before that society on November 20, 1924, by the Honorary Secretary, M. Pierre Lepaulle.

It contained so much of significance and interest to Americans that it was

printed, in English, as an International Conciliation Document, No. 206.[1] Mr. Miyaoka's perfect knowledge of English and his acquaintance with American life and thought, through his association at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D. C., as well as his distinguished position in Japan as an international lawyer, made his visit of the utmost importance in interpreting the feelings of his country toward the United States. Mr. Miyaoka is an honorary member of the American Bar Association.

The arrival of the new Japanese Ambassador at San Francisco early in March, 1925, offered a welcome opportunity to extend appropriate greetings to this distinguished representative of Japan. The Japan Society of California invited one hundred and fifty editors from cities and towns of the Pacific Coast to make a visit to San Francisco to meet the Ambassador and his party both informally and at two banquets given in their honor on March 6 and 7. This appeared to the Executive Committee to be a most excellent method of increasing mutual knowledge and friendship between nationals of Japan and the United States and of indirectly but no less distinctly testifying to the essential good-will that exists on the part of the two peoples. An allotment of funds [2] to aid in covering the expenses was therefore made.

Association for International Conciliation

Conciliation Internationale, the organization founded in Paris in 1905 by the late Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, still retains its separate identity. It was a cherished project of its founder, and its work will be maintained with the same aims and ideals as heretofore. The publications issued since the last reports are as follows:[3]

1923	Bulletin No. 2	La Conciliation et la Dotation Carnegie: Assemblée générale du Juillet 1923: Séances du Conseil consultatif de la Dotation Carnegie (Annexe: L'oeuvre de la Société des Nations, par Léon Bourgeois).
1923	Bulletin No. 3	La prochaine dernière guerre: Les réparations, par Ch. Rist; La guerre de la Ruhr par H. Lichtenberger: Une lettre du Foerster.
1923	Bulletin No. 4	Les minorités nationales, par Th. Ruyssen.
1924	Bulletin No. 1	La Société des Nations, peut-elle être sauvée? par Sir Charles Walston.
1924	Bulletin No. 2	Trois ans de diplomatie secrète, par le Colonel Converset.
1924	Bulletin No. 3	Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après guerre, par J. Prudhommeaux.
1924	Bulletin No. 4	L'année économique de 1923 par Kuczynski.
1924	Bulletin No. 5	La Russie soviétique, par Charles Gide.

[1] See *ante*, p. 67. [2] See *ante*, p. 58.
[3] For a complete list, see *post*, pp. 229–232.

American Association for International Conciliation

The merging of the work of this Association with that of the Division has already been explained.[1] This change took place, practically, on July 1, 1924, although the final certified copy of the court order formally dissolving the corporation was not issued until November 13, 1924. The following letter was sent by the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, who was also Chairman of the executive committee of the American Association for International Conciliation, to each of the members of the Council of Direction, in appreciation of their loyal and continued support of the work of the Association during its existence.

New York, N. Y., *June 17, 1924.*

To the Members of the Council of Direction of the American Association for International Conciliation:

For reasons of policy and economy of administration, it has been decided to merge the American Association for International Conciliation with the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. There appears to be no longer any good reason to maintain two separate corporate organizations to carry on one and the same sort of work, particularly as both receive their financial support from a single source. International Conciliation Document No. 200, which will appear in July, will set forth in detail the reasons for the change.

As Chairman of the American branch of the Conciliation Internationale, I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking you personally for your generous cooperation and for the use of your name as a member of the Council of Direction of the American Association for International Conciliation. The work of that Association will continue in exactly the same spirit as that in which it has heretofore been conducted, and we shall confidently count upon your continued interest and cooperation. The publication International Conciliation and other publications of this Division will be regularly sent to you as issued.

With high regard, I have the honor to be

Faithfully yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler,
Chairman.

American Peace Society

The latest and ninety-sixth Annual Report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ended, April 30, 1924. This report states that nine regular meetings of the executive committee have been held and two special meetings. The *Advocate of Peace*, the official organ of the Society, has been published monthly. The Treasurer's report shows that the total receipts were $41,892.70 and the total disbursements $38,895.47. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1924 was $7,500. The President's report states that it would seem to be quite within reason to expect that by its one-hundredth anniversary the American Peace Society may be wholly self-sustaining.

[1] See *ante*, p. 66.

International Visits

No international visits have been made on the direct initiative of the Division during the year. As has already been recorded subventions have been granted [1] to aid in meeting the expenses of distinguished foreigners who have come to the United States to attend various conferences and conventions as well as to make possible visits of certain Americans abroad.

As opportunity offers the Director brings visiting foreigners of representative character in personal contact with groups of Americans in order to establish international acquaintance. He does what lies in his power to make it easy for Americans going abroad to establish similar contacts in other countries.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 9, 1925.

[1] See *ante*, p. 58.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Executive Committee:

There is a fine saying of Joubert, which can not be too often repeated, to the effect that force and law control the world, and that force only controls until law is ready. How long force shall be enthroned depends upon the energy and the industry with which the advocates of law devote themselves to its adequate restatement where it exists, and to its creation where it does not. The first regulation of the use of force was a step towards law; the assertion that there was a higher law than force was its condemnation; and the existence of a system of law adequate to human needs is the dethronement of force within nations and between nations. John Bright once said that force is no argument; we may say today that it is no remedy—at least it is not an adequate remedy by and of itself.

Without attempting at this time and in this place to trace the progress from force to law, it is permissible to premise that the modern movement appears first to have gained momentum and to have attracted attention in the United States. Indeed, it may properly be dated from the Jay Treaty of November 19, 1794, between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay—then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—the fifth, sixth and seventh articles of this epoch-making treaty submitting questions of vast importance to arbitration. In the fifth, the northeastern boundary of the United States was to be decided by commissioners; the difficult and irritating question of losses to British creditors because of the Revolution was submitted by the sixth article to arbitration; and the compensation to American creditors for losses sustained by illegal captures of American property upon the high seas by British cruisers during the war then raging between France and Great Britain was to be passed upon by arbitration under the seventh article of this treaty.

Our French friends have a very wise saying to the effect that it is only the first step which counts. The Jay Treaty was the first step. A century later, a conference of the nations for the preservation of peace met at The Hague, on the 18th day of May, 1899, upon the call of no less an exalted personage than the Czar of all the Russias. The preamble to its Pacific Settlement Convention marks the progress toward law, away from force, at the end of the last century. The representatives of the twenty-six countries participating in this Conference stated them to be,

> Animated by a strong desire to concert for the maintenance of the general peace;
> Resolved to second by their best efforts the friendly settlement of international disputes;
> Recognizing the solidarity which unites the members of the society of civilized nations;
> Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice;

Convinced that the permanent institution of a Court of Arbitration, accessible to all, in the midst of the independent Powers, will contribute effectively to this result;

Having regard to the advantages attending the general and regular organization of arbitral procedure;

Sharing the opinion of the august initiator of the International Peace Conference that it is expedient to record in an international agreement the principles of equity and right on which are based the security of States and the welfare of peoples;

Being desirous of concluding a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, [1]

We have here a concert for the maintenance of general peace by the friendly settlement of international disputes of the civilized States, recognizing their solidarity through the extension of the empire of law, by means of a court of arbitration with a procedure devised and known in advance, because of the opinion then prevailing that the welfare of peoples and the security of States depend upon the principles of equality and right.

The Conference of 1899 was in the nature of an experiment, and being successful, it was followed by the Second, of 1907, in which the delegates of no less than forty-four States participated, making that important assemblage the largest in the then history of the world.

In the Pacific Settlement Convention of the First Conference, arbitration was declared to be the most effective and equitable method of settling disputes which diplomacy had failed to adjust; the Second Conference went beyond this, and declared itself in favor of the judicial settlement of international disputes, which diplomacy had not adjusted, by its approval of a draft convention for a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice "of free and easy access, composed of judges representing the various juridical systems of the world, and capable of insuring continuity in arbitral jurisprudence." [2] A method of appointing the judges acceptable to all of the Powers was not devised at the time.

In 1920, the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague appointed by the League of Nations to prepare a plan of a Permanent Court of International Justice devised a method. It was American in all its aspects: the proposal for a permanent court of international justice was made to the Second Conference at The Hague by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the American Delegation to the Second Conference, later to be a Vice President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and by the then Solicitor of the Department of State, a technical delegate to the Conference, and later to be Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment. The proposal was made under instructions from the then Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, soon to be President of the Endowment. Mr. Root attended the meeting of the Advisory Commission of Jurists at The Hague as one of its members, and the Secretary of the Endowment had the honor of being present in an advisory capacity to Mr. Root.

Without entering into details, we thus see that the work of the First Confer-

[1] *Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (1918), pp. 41–2.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 31.

ence was carried on and enlarged by the Second, and that the unfinished work of the Second, in its most important phase, was carried to completion after the war which was thought in many quarters to have dealt a deadly blow to international law. The Conference of 1899 was without a name—public opinion dubbed it a Peace Conference, and Peace Conference it has remained. The Second Conference adopted the name as a matter of course. The Conferences, however, were that and something more; they were really gatherings of delegates from the different nations for the advancement of international law—an unconscious but none the less solemn declaration that peace is to come, not suddenly, like a thief in the night, but through the slow and gradual process of law; through the principles of justice expressed in rules of law, binding the nations because made by their representatives and ratified by their governments, to be interpreted in proper cases by an international court or courts of justice, and to be applied by the nations in their mutual relations. The advancement of international law consists in the fact that matters political, and therefore adjusted by States, are, by submission to a court of justice in accordance with a rule of law, to become judicial questions. The Conferences were to consider what questions could be taken from the political field and made justiciable by the agreement to submit them to judicial decisions. This was properly the function of agents of the political power; it was not proper, even if it were desired, to have the court itself make the law which they were to interpret and apply. There was to be a separation of functions, but each was to work together for the common good. Mr. Root therefore proposed to the Advisory Committee of Jurists, as a necessary complement to the international court of justice, and as the recognized means of supplying it with the law which the judges were to apply, a series of conferences in continuation of the two already had at The Hague to restate the established rules of international law, to formulate and agree upon its amendments and additions, to reconcile divergent views, and to consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law. The members of the Advisory Committee were unanimous in their approval of this proposal. It was transmitted to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations, to be rejected in part by the Council, and in its entirety by the Assembly of the League.

The Codification of International Law in America

Mr. Root had long been of opinion that the success of the two Conferences was due to the resolutions of the Institute of International Law, founded in 1873, which had considered various important phases of international law and stated them in the form of articles. These resolutions codified at times existing practice, but they sought to express principles of justice in rules of law to meet the changed and changing conditions. Because of this, he had recommended as a part of his project that certain scientific bodies specializing in international law should be asked to prepare projects which, without binding the governments,

were nevertheless to be submitted to the Conferences when they should meet, for such consideration as that body should care to give them. The Conference, therefore, would under this plan find itself in the presence of drafts dealing with certain phases of international relations which could at least serve as the basis of discussion to be replaced by conventions to be drafted by the Conference itself, and agreed upon by the nations. The practice of nations was to be codified, new rules of law were to be framed to meet new conditions by agents of the nations meeting for that special purpose, and to be applied in their mutual relations as interpreted by a permanent court of international justice.

Among these scientific associations, Mr. Root named the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the Union Juridique Internationale, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law.

On January 2, 1924, the Pan American Union, upon motion of its Chairman, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State of the United States, proposed that the American Institute be invited to hold a session within the year, to consider the question of codification of international law, with the understanding that the results of its deliberations would be submitted to the consideration of the Commission of Jurists to meet at Rio de Janeiro approximately in 1925, for the codification of international law for the American Republics. The Fifth Pan American Conference held at Santiago de Chile in 1923 had agreed to the appointment of a Commission of Jurists for this purpose, in which each American Republic was to be represented by two jurists of its own appointment. The Executive Committee of the Institute accepted the invitation and prepared an elaborate series of projects which were laid before the members of the Institute attending the Third Pan American Scientific Congress meeting at Lima in 1924. In a series of informal meetings, the members revised these projects and referred them to the Executive Committee to be given final form and shape and thereupon to be transmitted to the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, with the request that they be laid before the Union, and by the members transmitted to their respective governments.

The meeting of the Executive Committee took place in Habana in the latter part of February, and the projects in an amended and much improved form were presented by Secretary Hughes as Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 2, 1925. His address on that occasion follows:

MR. HUGHES:

It is a high privilege to present the subject of this special meeting to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. It is a subject of transcendent importance as it relates to the establishment among the nations of the reign of law and to the endeavor of the American Republics to hasten the fulfilment of this purpose by a more definite formulation of the rules of international law. It was fitting that the American Republics, free as they happily are from many of the historic antagonisms and rival ambitions which have vexed the peace of other parts of the world, should take the lead in this effort, and through the painstaking studies of American jurists gratifying progress has been made.

At the meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on January 2, 1924, it was my privilege to present to you, and the Board adopted, a resolution referring to the action of the Fifth International Conference of American States, and to the proposed international congress of jurists to be held at Rio de Janeiro, and inviting the cooperation of the American Institute of International Law in the essential task of the codification of international law. The Executive Committee of the American Institute cordially accepted this invitation and has now presented the result of its labors in a series of projects, or draft conventions.

There are thirty-one of these projects covering a wide range of subjects dealing with the American international law of peace. They represent the labors of distinguished jurists of this hemisphere. I shall not attempt to state their titles and it is sufficient to say that they embrace a declaration of the rights and duties of nations, statements of the fundamental bases of international law and of the fundamental rights of the American Republics, and the formulation of rules with respect to jurisdiction, international rights and duties and the pacific settlement of international disputes. It is natural, as is pointed out by the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law, that the law to be applied by the American Republics should, in addition to the law universal, contain not a few rules of American origin and adapted to American exigencies, and that the old and the new taken together should constitute what may be called American international law, without derogation from the authority of the law which is applicable to all nations.

In the letter presenting these projects for the consideration of the representatives of the American Republics, the Executive Committee of the American Institute directs attention to American initiative in this work of codification. It is recalled that the first codification of the rules and practice of nations was the *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field* prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, which was issued in 1863 by Abraham Lincoln. This code was found to be accurate and comprehensive. It furnished the basis and the inspiration of the important labors of Bluntschli. The Second International Conference of the American Republics held in 1901–1902 in Mexico City provided for the appointment of a committee to draft codes of public international law and private international law to govern the relations of the American Republics. While the convention then proposed was not ratified, the interest in the subject continued and the question of the codification of international law was again taken up at the Third Pan American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The resulting convention was ratified, but the work was unavoidably delayed and the international commission did not meet until 1912. This happened to be on the eve of the World War which interrupted the consideration of the subject. After the war, the initiative was again taken by an American jurist, when Mr. Elihu Root, one of the Advisory Committee of ten jurists meeting at The Hague in 1920 to formulate a plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, proposed to that Committee the recommendation of a series of conferences to restate the established rules of international law and to formulate desirable amendments and additions. This recommendation appropriately recognized the vast importance of the development of a body of law which would govern, and be applied by, international judicial institutions. It is regrettable that there should have been such long delay in carrying forward this plan which had the full support of the Advisory Committee. Appreciating the importance of expert preliminary work, the proposal for international conferences to restate, improve and develop the rules of international law, carried with it the recommendation that there should be suitable preparatory efforts on the part of jurists which alone could save from failure in such an enterprise the conferences of governments.

The Fifth Pan American Conference, which was delayed because of the war, was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, and the plan to take appropriate measures for the codification of American international law was again brought forward. Provision was made for the appointment of an American international commission of jurists, which accordingly has been constituted, and will soon meet at Rio de Janeiro. It is, as I have said, preliminary to the undertaking of this Congress of jurists that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has asked the aid of the American Institute of International Law which has so promptly and efficiently been rendered.

These projects, or draft conventions, are not submitted to the Governing Board either for

approval or for criticism at this time. In expressing our gratification, we are not dealing with texts or passing upon particular proposals. These projects, or draft conventions, are submitted to the Governing Board with the recommendation, which I take pleasure in making, that they be transmitted by the members of the Governing Board to their respective governments for their consideration with an appropriate expression of our gratitude for the high-minded and expert endeavors which have so happily attained this point of achievement.

What is far more important, at this moment, than any particular text or project, is the fact that at last we have texts and projects, the result of elaborate study, for consideration. We have the inspiration and stimulus of this action full of promise for the world. We feel that, thanks to American initiative, we are on the threshold of accomplishment in the most important endeavor of the human race to lift itself out of the savagery of strife into the domain of law breathing the spirit of amity and justice.

It is significant that the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law has stated that their projects relate to the international law of peace. Their members were a unit in believing that the law of war should find no place in the relations of the American Republics. We have dedicated ourselves to the cause of peace. Fortunately, we have no grievances which could furnish any just ground for war. If we respect each other's rights as we intend to do, if we cooperate in friendly efforts to promote our common prosperity as it will be our privilege to do, there will be no such grievances in the future. There are no differences now, and there should be none, which do not lend themselves readily to the amicable adjustments of nations bent on maintaining friendship.

I believe that this day, with the submission of concrete proposals which take the question of the development of international law out of mere amiable aspiration, marks a definite step in the progress of civilization and the promotion of peace, and for that reason will long be remembered. For in this effort we are not unmindful of the larger aspects of the question, and it is our hope that the American Republics by taking advantage of this opportunity may make a lasting contribution to the development of universal international law.

Mr. Hughes then offered resolutions that the projects of conventions on the codification of international law submitted to the Board should be transmitted by the members to their respective Governments, and expressing to the American Institute of International Law the appreciation of the Board for the valuable service that had been rendered.

The projects were thirty in number, some originally prepared having been omitted as more fitting for a general codification of international law than that required by the American Republics. They are too long to be included in this report, and it is believed that a summary would give but an imperfect idea of their contents. They will be issued in a special publication;[1] in the meantime, however, it is proper to make some observations of a general nature.

The projects expressly recognize the universal nature of international law, and that it binds all civilized nations. However, they state with equal frankness that there are certain problems due to the geographical, political and economic conditions of the American Continent which either find no place in the universal law of nations, because they are of restricted application, or which have been inadequately stated. To this extent the projects recognize what may be called American International Law; but this phrase is to be understood as including the

[1] These projects have since appeared in *Codification of American International Law*, Pan American Union, Washington, 1925; also in French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

general rules of international law common to the world at large, to which are added the special rules of American practice.

There is a special convention consisting of a general declaration and two articles of a very special nature on the union and cooperation of the American Republics. This declaration may be said to be the foundation upon which the entire structure is raised. It is American in thought and expression, and it is certainly not out of place in a report to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is here reproduced in its entirety:

DECLARATION OF PAN AMERICAN UNITY AND COOPERATION

The representatives of the twenty-one American Republics, duly authorized by their respective Governments, and acting under an abiding sense of its fundamental and far-reaching importance, formally and unreservedly accept in their behalf the declaration of those principles of Pan American unity and of Pan American cooperation which must ever guide the Americas in their mutual relations, made by Mr. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State of the United States, in the presence of the official representatives of the Americas, at the Third Pan American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906:

> I. We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest members of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire; and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit; but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become great and stronger together.

The representatives of the twenty-one American Republics further accept on behalf of their respective Governments the declaration of the spirit which should animate the American Republics in the settlement of the differences between and among them made by Mr. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State of the United States, in the presence of the official representatives of the Americas, on laying the cornerstone of the Palace of the American Republics in Washington, in 1908:

> II. There are no international controversies so serious that they can not be settled peaceably, if both parties really desire peaceable settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling that they can not be made the occasion of war if either party really desires war. The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything.

Attention may next be called to a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations, adopted on January 6, 1916, by the American Institute of International Law, at its first session. This declaration is a restatement in six articles, not merely of the rights, but also of the duties of nations. It had the good fortune to meet with general approval.

If such is the beginning, the ending is what one would expect. If States have duties as well as rights, and if both depend upon a government of law, it necessarily follows that force should be excluded, because law has come into its own. Therefore, the members of the Institute at Lima, and the members of the enlarged Executive Committee at Habana, after reflection and discussion, and further reflection, reported a project of declaration by which title growing out of conquest is to be renounced. As is said in the letter of transmission, "while the

last of these conventions approaches the threshold of war, the door to such a calamity is closed by the declaration against title by conquest, which, without abolishing war, seeks to prevent its occurrence by depriving the victor of material profit from its prosecution." This is sound American Doctrine and the declaration proclaims it as the public law of the American Republics in their mutual relations. The text is simple; it is no more than a paragraph, but if accepted, it is big with possibilities:

DECLARATION RENOUNCING TITLE TO TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY CONQUEST

The American Republics . . . animated by the desire of preserving the peace and prosperity of the Continent, for which purpose it is essential that their mutual relations be based upon principles of justice and the maintenance of law, solemnly declare as a fundamental concept of American international law, without criticizing acquisitions of the past and without any reference to present controversies,

That in the future, territorial acquisitions are not permissible obtained by means of war or under the menace of war, or in the presence of an armed force, to the detriment of any American Republic,

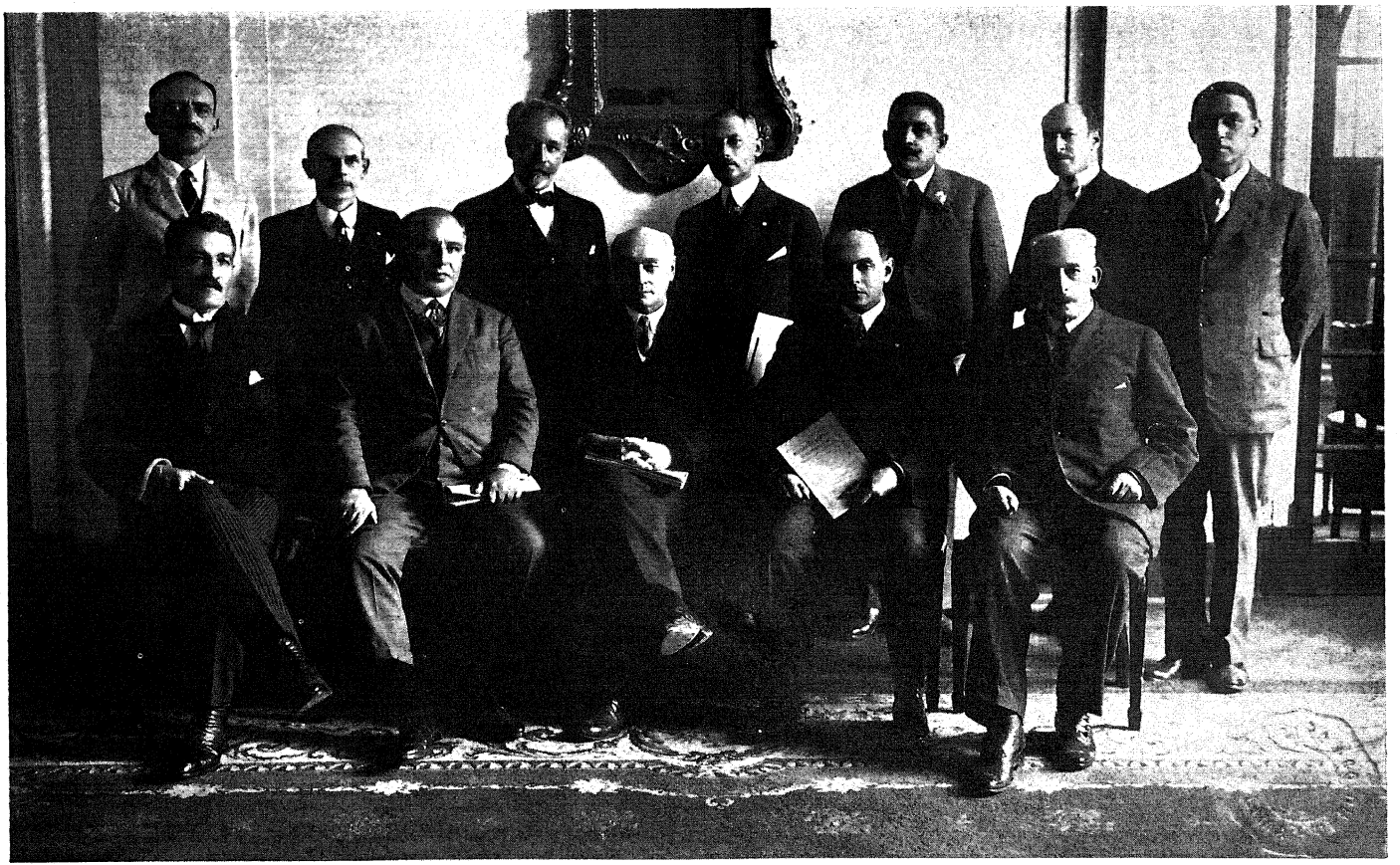
And that consequently territorial rights hereafter acquired by such means may not be invoked as title,

And that those obtained in the future by such means shall be considered null, void and of no effect.

From the principles laid down by Mr. Root at Rio de Janeiro, the spirit of settling American controversies defined by him in his corner-stone address at Washington, and the rights as stated and the duties as defined in the declaration, the natural and logical consequences were drawn, which form the substance of the projects of convention. Among these may be mentioned the one dealing with the Pan American Union, codifying the resolutions of the various Pan American Conferences dealing with this institution, and enlarging its functions so that it is of a supervising nature, with power to discuss questions concerning the Americas and in appropriate cases to suggest a recommendation, without, however, the right at present to proceed beyond this limited usefulness. Its political power is nil, but its moral power is unlimited.

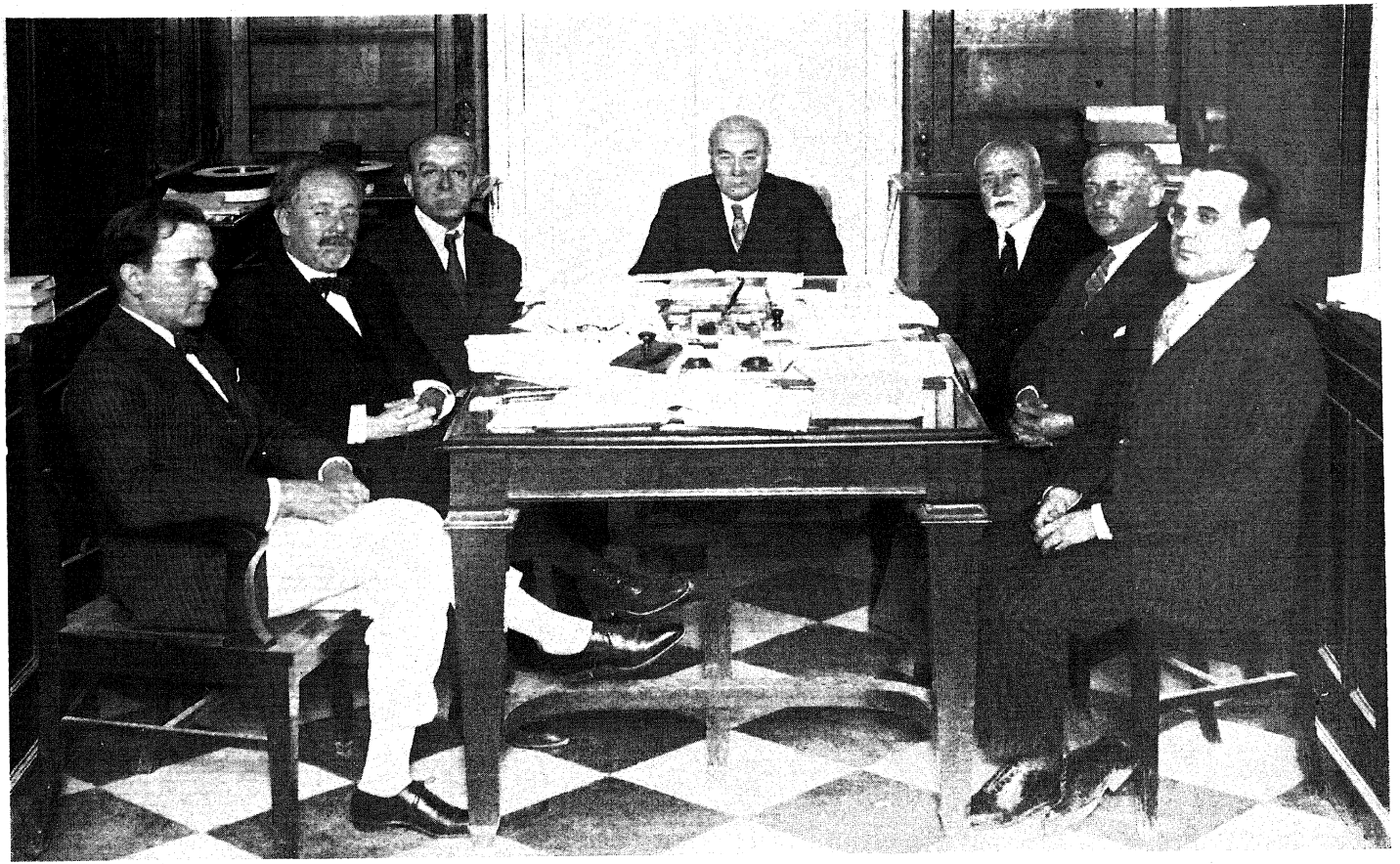
A Pan American Court of International Justice

Skipping the projects dealing with the ordinary subjects of international law, for which there is American as well as universal precedent, there is at least one further project which should be mentioned even in this summary and superficial presentation. The twenty-seventh article of the project of Convention for Pacific Settlement provides that "resort may be had to the Permanent Court of International Justice established at The Hague, or to any other court of justice which may be constituted for this purpose by the American Republics"; that in the first case, the procedure to be followed is that of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and that the procedure to be followed in the court to be constituted is set forth in project No. 26 relating to the Pan American Court of Justice. The idea of a continental court is not original with the Executive Committee, as appears from the following extract:



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT LIMA, DECEMBER 1924

SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE (COLOMBIA); EUSEBIO AYALA (PARAGUAY); JAMES BROWN SCOTT (UNITED STATES), PRESIDENT; LUIS ANDERSON (COSTA RICA), TREASURER; ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI (GUATEMALA). STANDING: LEO S. ROWE (UNITED STATES), DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION; FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES (CUBA); RODRIGO OCTAVIO (BRAZIL); JOSÉ MATOS (GUATEMALA); PIERRE HUDICOURT (HAITI); EDUARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR (ARGENTINE REPUBLIC); GEORGE A. FINCH (UNITED STATES)



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, CODIFICATION COMMITTEE, HABANA, 1925

CENTER: JAMES BROWN SCOTT (UNITED STATES), PRESIDENT. LEFT, READING DOWN: ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ (CHILE), SECRETARY GENERAL; RODRIGO OCTAVIO (BRAZIL); IACOME B. DE BERENGUER CÉSAR (SECRETARY). RIGHT, READING DOWN: ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE (CUBA); JOSÉ MATOS (GUATEMALA); PEDRO MARTINEZ FRAGA (SECRETARY)

The Fifth International Conference of American States, . . .

3. Resolves to forward to the Congress of Jurists which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925, for the Codification of International Law, the proposal presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica, regarding the creation of a Permanent Court of American Justice, as well as all other proposals that the various American Governments may formulate in this respect.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Pan American Conference at Santiago de Chile on May 3, 1923. The plan to create such a court was itself adopted by a vote of eleven to eighteen; reference to the Commission of Jurists was unanimous.

In view of these circumstances, the Executive Committee of the American Institute believed itself not only authorized but required by the terms of the invitation and the resolution of the Conference of Santiago to include a project on the subject. As that laid before the Pan American Conference is in the eye of law already in the possession of the Commission, the Executive Committee determined to submit one based upon equality in fact as well as in theory. This action of the Executive Committee was approved by the members of the Institute meeting in Lima, and upon great reflection and discussion, as in the case of the declaration on conquest, it was also approved by the Executive Committee at Habana.

Before passing to a consideration of the project as drafted by the Executive Committee, there are some observations which are not only apposite, but essential. In the instructions of President Roosevelt to the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference at Mexico City in 1901, an international court of claims was suggested. Mr. John Hay was then Secretary of State. The President proposed an international court of claims under the general title of a Tribunal of International Equity, "its precise purpose being to secure equity for those who are believed to have suffered injustice in a foreign country for which there is no existing judicial remedy." This passage of the instructions is followed by an approval of the plan, and some suggestions as to the nature of the tribunal. "The Government of the United States is favorable," it continues, "in principle to the establishment of such a tribunal for the American Republics, if it is found practicable, but the form in which it should be constituted presents a serious difficulty. It is desirable, if possible, to avoid the well-known evils of mixed commissions, and it would be a great convenience to have a well-conceived permanent tribunal to which questions of indemnity might be referred without the delay of forming a special board of arbitration." There is a further passage from the instructions which should be quoted, as it is in point:

The Government of the United States has no special plan to offer, however, believing it to be preferable that proposals and projects upon this subject should come from the other American States.

The proposal for a Pan American Court of International Justice has come from a Republic other than that of the United States. There is, however, something very much in the nature of precedent for a Permanent American Court of Justice. In 1907, the Central American Peace Conference met in Washington,

November 14–December 20, at which were present representatives from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. Its deliberations resulted in a number of conventions, chief among which was the one for the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice, to which the contracting parties bound themselves to submit their disputes of what kind soever, in case the respective departments of foreign affairs should not have reached an understanding.

The Court was to consist of five judges, so that each of the Central American Republics might appoint one of its citizens. It was to be located in the city of Cartago in the Republic of Costa Rica. The creation of the tribunal aroused such interest in the United States that Mr. Andrew Carnegie endowed it with a beautiful court house, and upon its destruction by earthquake, rebuilt it in the city of San José. The convention was to remain in force and effect for a period of ten years after the last ratification. Unfortunately, it was allowed to expire at the conclusion of the ten years.

The present project of a Pan American Court of International Justice may be considered as an enlargement of this scheme by having a Court of Pan America instead of limiting it to Central America, and having its jurisdiction thus extend to the conflicts between the twenty-one American Republics, instead of five of them. And it is not without interest to recall that the proposal for a Permanent Court of Pan American Justice was made by the delegates of Costa Rica.

The adoption of a series of conventions dealing with the law of peace seems to render feasible, in the opinion of not a few competent persons, the creation of a Pan American Court of Justice, as there will be law to interpret and to apply; and the interpretation of a written instrument has always been regarded as a judicial question.

There was a decided feeling among the members present at Lima and the Executive Committee at Habana, that there would be something lacking in the organization of the American Republics if they did not have an agent for the interpretation of their agreements and conventions. Although the proposed project speaks for itself, it seems, nevertheless, advisable to say a word in passing about its composition and procedure.

The Court would consist of two divisions—one of first instance, and one of appeal. Each of the American Republics would have the right to appoint a judge, and in order that the Anglo-American system of law might be represented in both divisions, it is proposed to invite a Canadian jurist to become a member. There would thus be twenty-two judges; eleven on each bench. The members to be appointed would be drawn by lot, and by providing that the name of the jurist familiar with Anglo-American practice first drawn be a member of the Court of first instance, and the name of the second drawn, a member of the Court of Appeal, the system of Anglo-American law and jurisprudence would be represented in each of the two divisions. The proposal to invite a Canadian jurist is based upon a precedent set by the Treaty of Versailles, in which, without making Switzerland a party to the agreement, the late Gustave Ador, of that Republic, was invited,

in the text of the treaty, to be chairman of one of the mixed commissions to be organized under the treaty. He accepted the invitation and served. There is no reason to believe that the result would be different in this case. The procedure is that of the draft proposed by the Advisory Committee of Jurists meeting at The Hague in 1920, to draw up a plan for the Permanent Court of International Justice. There have been a few modifications, and here and there an omission to fit it to other conditions than those for which the original proposal was designed.

If the plan to establish the Pan American Court should prevail, the American Republics would form a union possessing all of the agencies necessary for the conduct of their common business—a series of international conferences of a quasi-legislative nature; a Governing Board of the Pan American Union to conduct such business as the American Republics should assign to it, and a judicial agency in the form of a Pan American Court of International Justice. The result would be a diplomatic union in which the rule of unanimity prevails, not an organic one in which majorities exist and control, and where recommendation excludes force or compulsion.

In view of the Director's connection with the projects of convention, it would be indelicate if not improper on his part to express even a favorable opinion, or to quote the commendation with which they have been received by the representatives of the twenty-one governments by formal resolution. The Director feels justified, however, in ending these observations by incorporating in this report the closing paragraph of his letter of transmittal to the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union:

> In submitting these imperfect projects of feeble hands, the Executive Committee recalls that three hundred years to the month have passed since the first systematic treatise on the *Rights and Duties of Nations in Times of War and Peace* was published by "the Miracle of Holland"—then an exile in France—to use the name given by Henry IV to Huig de Groot, lawyer and statesman, poet and historian, publicist, philosopher and theologian. The Committee further recalls that the masterpiece of 1625 grew out of a professional brief which Grotius had prepared some twenty years previously, when he was retained by clients in the prosecution of a suit at law. Its success was instantaneous, and the law of nations became a recognized branch of jurisprudence; it was taught as such in the universities; it was practiced as such in the courts; it was meditated in the seclusion of the cloister, and in the study of the scholar. Treatise as it was, it nevertheless possessed the authority of a code.
>
> Once again, the Executive Committee would call attention to the fact that the first successful example of the codification of a branch of international law was also a professional exercise, growing out of Dr. Francis Lieber's restatement of the laws of war in the form of a code, at the request of the President of the United States, for the guidance of their armies in the field.
>
> Therefore the members of the Executive Committee feel that they are dealing with law in a very real and practical sense, capable of statement in the form of a code, assuredly able to control the conduct of nations in times of peace, as it has been able to stay the hand of war. As they have invoked the example of Dr. Lieber in connection with codification, they are unwilling to close this, their report of progress, transmitting the accompanying projects of convention—the first ever prepared at the official request of Governments for the conduct of their international relations—without mentioning the name of Grotius, and without the hope that in some way the labor of their

hands may be considered as an homage to his memory on this three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the treatise of the Master which made the principles of international law a branch of jurisprudence and a law to the nations.

The Tercentenary of Grotius

The reference to Grotius naturally calls attention to the immortal three books *De jure belli ac pacis*, published in the month of March, 1625—as far as can be ascertained, on the 17th of March, the day on which this report is transmitted to the Trustees. While the work is a treatise on international law, and deals with the law of war, as well as that of peace, it is perhaps the most powerful denunciation of war and encomium of law in the relation of nations which has as yet seen the light of day, and it can not be too often said that its day is not yet run, if one is to judge from editions. As Mark Patterson, a discriminating scholar, and not inclined to exaggeration, said, the *De jure belli ac pacis* brought Grotius "reputation so widely spread and of such long endurance as no other legal treatise has ever enjoyed."

The Director has long had it in mind to celebrate in some appropriate way the 300th anniversary of the publication of the masterpiece of Grotius. In 1913, when the *Classics of International Law* were being published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, a photograph of the Latin text was issued. Later, after the *Classics* had been transferred to Mr. Carnegie's Peace Endowment and the World War made of the seas again a question of vast importance, the Director was able to issue by the approval of the Trustees, the little tractate on the *Freedom of the Seas*, written by Grotius as a part of a professional brief, approximately in 1602, but published in a separate form some four or five years later. From that date, the seas have been free in theory, and they are now free in fact. The Endowment has in an advanced stage of preparation, for publication in the near future, the *De jure praedae*, the original brief of which the *Freedom of the Seas* was the twelfth chapter. But these are small matters in comparison with the larger project nearing realization. An English translation of the three books on the *Law of War and Peace* is in press, made by Professor Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan, with the assistance of Professors Arthur E. R. Boak, Henry A. Sanders and Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan, and Professor Herbert F. Wright, of Georgetown University. This work is in press; it is being set up and the final page proof is being corrected, so that unless all signs fail, it will be issued in 1925, and, it is to be hoped, widely distributed. This is one of the contributions of the Division of International Law to the 300th anniversary of its publication; the Division of International Law itself, and its various activities, are contributions to the memory of Grotius. It is the same with Grotius as with the other immortals—the day of storm and stress is after all but an instant—the spirit survives and is imperishable; it is with us, and it can animate us today as it did those who came into contact with the man. Here is a page—with the retention of but a single of the many incidents cited in the footnotes—from the translation in press dealing with arbitration as a means of avoiding war:

VIII.—*Second, war may be obviated by arbitration; with a discussion of the duty of Christian kings in regard to warring parties*

I. The second method is by agreement to arbitrate.[1] This is applicable among those who have no common judicial authority. "It is not lawful," says Thucydides, "to proceed against one who offers arbitration, just as against a wrong-doer." Thus, as Diodorus relates, Adrastus and Amphiaraus entrusted to Eriphyle the decision regarding the kingdom of Argos. Concerning Salamis three Lacedaemonians were chosen to judge between the Athenians and the Megareans. In Thucydides, who was just now quoted, the Corcyreans notify the Corinthians that they are ready to adjust their disputes before cities of the Peloponnesus upon which they shall mutually agree. Aristides praises Pericles because, to avoid war, he desired "to reach an agreement before a tribunal regarding their differences." Isocrates, in his speech *Against Ctesiphon*, commends Philip of Macedon for being ready "to entrust to some fair and impartial city" the settlement of the differences which he had with the Athenians.

2. In like manner in former times the people of Ardea and Aricia, and afterwards the Neapolitans and the inhabitants of Nola, submitted their disputes to the judgment of the Roman people. The Samnites in a controversy with the Romans appealed to mutual friends. Cyrus brings in the king of India as an arbiter between himself and the king of Assyria. The Carthaginians in their quarrel with Masinissa appealed to legal tribunals in order to escape war.

In Livy the Romans themselves in the case of a controversy with the Samnites appeal to common allies. Philip of Macedon in his dispute with the Greeks says that he will accept the decision of peoples with whom both parties may be at peace. At the request of the Parthians and Armenians Pompey appointed arbitrators to fix their boundaries. Plutarch says that this was the chief duty of the Roman Fetiales, "Not to permit military operations before all hope of a judicial settlement was cut off." Regarding the Druids in Gaul Strabo says: "Formerly they both served as arbitrators between those at war and often separated those who were about to engage in battle." The same author bears witness that in Spain the priests discharged the same function.

3. Especially, however, Christian kings and states are bound to pursue this method of avoiding wars. For if certain arbiters were established both by Jews and by Christians in order that the sentences of strange judges might be avoided by those of the true faith, and this was prescribed by Paul, how much more should this be done to avoid a far greater disadvantage, that is, war? Thus Tertullian argues somewhere that the Christian must not serve as a soldier, seeing that he is not even permitted to go to law; but this argument, in accordance with what we have said in another place, is to be interpreted with a certain degree of moderation.

4. Both for this and for other reasons it would be advantageous, indeed in a degree necessary, to hold certain conferences of Christian powers, where those who have no interest at stake may settle the disputes of others, and where, in fact, steps may be taken to compel parties to accept peace on fair terms. Diodorus and Strabo relate that this was the function of the Druids among the Gauls. We read also that the kings of the Franks entrusted the decision on the division of their kingdom to their leading men.

The Division of International Law since its creation has endeavored to use what influence it may possess to carry into effect the views contained in this first systematic treatise of international law, and the Director rejoices to find that these views of Grotius have made their way into the public, and that today, from the platform and pulpit, from the court-room and university, they are being proclaimed and applied, and that they are not strangers to the foreign offices in which public opinion is respected.

[1] . . . In Procopius, *Gothic War*, III [III. xxxiv], the Gepidae say to the Lombards: "We are ready to settle our differences by recourse to an arbitrator; it is wicked violently to assail those who are willing to abide by the decision of a tribunal." . . .

The Hague Academy of International Law

In the official English title of the Academy of International Law at The Hague it is said that that institution is "Founded with the Support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace." This is true; it is not, however, all the truth. It was founded, as well as it is supported by the Carnegie Endowment. It was formally opened on Saturday, July 14, 1923, and the courses of instruction began on Monday, the 16th of that month. The session was divided into two terms—the first, July 16th to August 3d, the second, beginning August 13th and ending on the 28th of September. There were 28 instructors drawn from fifteen different countries; 350 students had enrolled, but only 120 could be accommodated in the quarters set aside for the Academy in Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace. These students were likewise drawn from no less than 32 different countries. This was, in fact, three international conferences—one of the teachers of international law, one of the students of international law, and one of teachers and students. The first session was necessarily an experiment. The Curatorium—as the board of trustees of the Academy is called—did not know in advance whether or not the instructors would lecture to empty benches. They had a hope that the Academy would be attended. As the time of opening drew near the hope had broadened into an expectation; but as the first instructor entered the lecture-room, he did not know whether he would have the limited pleasure of addressing his fellow-instructors, or a student body drawn from the world at large. He lectured to both.

The Curatorium was encouraged by the success of the first session to prepare for the second. It opened its doors on Monday, July 14, 1924, and the first period ended on Tuesday, August 12th. The second period began the following Wednesday, the 13th, and closed Friday, September 12th. The interval between the two periods had not justified itself, so it was dropped as the result of experience. It may be said, although it slightly interrupts the narrative, that many a change is to be expected as the result of experience. The instructors were drawn in the second year from 12 different countries. There was a marked increase in the number of applicants; they totaled no less than 368, among whom were 49 women. They represented 31 different nationalities: 19 countries of Europe, 6 of America, 4 of Asia and 2 of Africa, as against 32 nationalities in the previous year, 21 of Europe, 5 of America, 5 of Asia and one of Africa. Here, again, the number of students to be received had to be reduced because of the lack of accommodations. It is interesting to note the makeup of the student body: 28 from Germany, 17 from the United States, 12 from Czechoslovakia, 10 from Great Britain, 9 each from Belgium, China and France, 8 each from Cuba, Hungary and Poland, 5 each from Greece and Switzerland, 4 each from Japan and Mexico, 3 each from Finland, Italy, Siam, 2 each from the Argentine Republic and Egypt, and one each from South Africa, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Esthonia, India, Ireland, Panama. Rumania, San Salvador and Turkey.

The official report of the Curatorium for the session of 1924 has a paragraph of very great importance, to the effect that 124 of the students of the first year enrolled themselves for the session of 1924. The Governments of the different countries are beginning to take official interest in the Academy. Holland, for example, has created five scholarships, with the direction that they be awarded by the Curatorium to five persons of other than Netherland nationality. Holland has always been in favor of the Academy and it has exhibited the gratifying example of practicing what it preached. The following paragraph from the report of the Curatorium is encouraging:

> Several countries, adopting the suggestion made by the Government of the Netherlands, were good enough to give their official patronage to the Academy by designating students and instituting scholarships for them.
>
> The eight countries which have sent students to the Academy for a more or less prolonged period are the following: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Panama, Poland and Siam (in 1923, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Poland, Siam, Sweden and Switzerland).

It is to be remarked in this connection that the distinguished publicist of Cuba, Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirvén, has established a scholarship for a student of his country.

The Academy is still an experiment. It may well be that many attended the first session from curiosity, as well as from a desire to continue their studies, and that a number of those attending the second session were animated by like motives, although the desire of so many students of the first period to continue their studies in the second would seem to be a genuine commendation of the Academy and its work. The present, or third year, will in all probability be a fairer test, and if it should hold its own in the fourth year, the Academy will in the view of the Director have firmly established itself among the seats of higher learning. The program of the third year is excellent, indeed, it is remarkable, and it would be strange if it did not appeal to earnest students of international law in the world at large. It follows in full:

Program of Courses for 1925

FIRST PERIOD: JULY 13 TO AUGUST 7, 1925

Historical development of international law

The historical development of international law since Grotius (8 lessons). Mr. van der Vlugt, former Professor at University of Leyden.

The influence of the Reformation upon the development of international law (4 lessons). Mr. Boegner, Pastor of the Reformed Church.

Principles of public international law

The codification of international law (12 lessons). Mr. Ch. de Visscher, Professor at University of Ghent.

Principles of private international law

General theory of public order (6 lessons). Mr. Thomas H. Healy, Assistant Dean of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown.

Special matters of private international law

Effects and execution of foreign judgments (6 lessons). Mr. P. Poullet, Senator, Professor at University of Louvain.

International administrative law

General theory of international unions (6 lessons). Count M. Rostworowski, Professor at University of Cracow.

International commercial and economic law

Effects of commerce in international law (6 lessons). Mr. Arthur K. Kuhn, Member of the American Bar.

International financial law

Guaranty of the State in financial matters (6 lessons). Mr. G. Jèze, Professor at University of Paris.

International penal law

Extradition (6 lessons). Mr. Al. Pilenco, former Professor at University of St. Petersburg.

International organization

Geneva Protocol (6 lessons). Mr. Wehberg, Member of the Institute of International Law. Editor in chief of *Friedenswarte.*

International jurisprudence

Consultative competence of Court of International Justice (3 lessons). Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Professor at Harvard University.

American problems of international law

International solidarity in Latin America (6 lessons). Mr. Guani, Member of the Council of the League of Nations, Minister of Uruguay at Brussels.

SECOND PERIOD: AUGUST 10 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1925

Historical development of international law

Influence of Christianity on the development of international law (6 lessons). Mr. Georges Goyau, Member of the French Academy.

Influence of the ideas of Machiavelli on the doctrine and practice of the law of nations (6 lessons). Mr. Charles Benoist, Member of the Institute of France.

Principles of public international law

The rights and duties of nations (12 lessons). Mr. Gilbert Gidel, Professor at University of Paris, and the School of Political Sciences.

Principles of private international law

General theory of acquired rights (6 lessons). Mr. A. Pillet, Professor at University of Paris.

Special matters of private international law

Succession in international law (6 lessons). Mr. Hans Lewald, Professor at University of Frankfort on the Main.

International administrative law

Intellectual cooperation (6 lessons). Mr. Julien Luchaire, Inspector General of Public Instruction.

International commercial and economic law

Legal status of commercial vessels (6 lessons). Mr. P. Fedozzi, Professor at University of Genoa.

International financial law

Intervention in financial matters (6 lessons). Mr. K. Strupp, Professor at University of Frankfort on the Main.

International penal law

International penal justice (6 lessons). Mr. Saldana, Professor at University of Madrid.

International organization

Problem of the limitations of sovereignty and specially the theory of the abuse of law in international law (6 lessons). Mr. N. Politis, honorary Professor at University of Paris, Minister of Greece at Paris.

International jurisprudence

Immunity of States in matters of jurisdiction and forced execution (6 lessons). Mr. George Grenville Phillimore, Clerk of the High Court of Justice at London.

Problems of international law concerning Asia and Africa

Exterritoriality and questions of jurisdiction in the Far East (6 lessons). Baron Heyking, former Consul General of Russia.

The term for the present year is again to be divided into two periods: the first beginning July 13th and ending August 7th; the second from August 10th to September 4th, with the same number of courses and hours in each. The circular for 1925 containing the courses for this session gives information which will be of interest to the Trustees. It is therefore quoted:

SYLLABUS

The main subject is to be international law, taught only in relation to peace, excluding the laws of war which, owing to the still recent memories of the world conflagration, can hardly, it seems, be studied in the objective and impartial spirit that the Academy intends to follow.

Private international law will find a place in the syllabus.

During each of the two periods, main courses will be given on the historical development and general principles of international law, both public and private, while a certain number of special lectures will be devoted to carefully defined subjects, selected according to the special competence of professors, and so far as possible amongst the juridical problems of the present time.

The regulations issued by the Curatorium indicate the courses considered as compulsory and those that may be freely chosen by the students in order to deserve the certificate of regular attendance.

NATURE OF TEACHING

The teaching is given in French exclusively. Free from any national bias, conceived in a spirit that aims at being both very practical and highly scientific, it differs essentially from the similar teaching given in universities or great national establishments. It seeks greater variety, more definite specialization and above all greater thoroughness. Each subject is studied in all its bearings.

In order to make their lessons more accessible to the students for whom they are intended, the professors circulate abstracts of their lectures, before delivery, with all necessary references.

ADMISSION

This form of teaching is offered to all those who, already possessing some elements of international law, are prompted by a wish to improve their knowledge of that science, whether from a professional point of view, or a desire for information.

"Admittance to the Academy will be liberally granted, with the only reservation of the indispensable supervision to be exercised by the Board, which grants leave to attend the courses, conferences or seminaries, and which can withdraw such leave for reasons of discipline." (Article 9.)

Every person therefore wishing to follow the courses of the Academy has only to send to the Secretary of the managing Board at The Hague, an application for admission, mentioning names and surname, nationality, occupation and address.

FEES

"The Board may demand, on admission, the payment of fees that shall not exceed 12 florins" (Article 9, §3). But in 1925 as in the two preceding years the teaching will be entirely free. No fees will be charged either for attendance at courses, lectures and seminaries or for access to the great library of the Palace of Peace, thrown open to all the Academy students.

There are two further matters which should be mentioned, and they are both of the greatest encouragement to those who believe in the great rôle which international law is destined to play in the movement toward peace. The students attending the first session of the Academy founded an Association of Students and Former Students of the Academy of International Law at The Hague. They have a permanent organization at The Hague, and it has placed itself unreservedly at the disposal of the students, securing for them accommodations in advance and reducing the expenses to the average cost of living in other European cities by arrangements made with the hotels both at The Hague and at Scheveningen. Indeed, the students, who are after all the very life of the Academy, have taken from the beginning and still continue to take such an earnest interest in its success that they have established a Bulletin of the Academy published in French—the language of the Academy—at their own expense. The first number appeared in February of the present year. Among other interesting information, it gives the program for the forthcoming year, and also accounts of the previous years' activities of the Academy and of the student body, not to be found elsewhere.

The second matter is again the result of the interest of the student body. They were insistent almost to the point of discourtesy at the first session that the professors should prepare syllabi of their lectures, and that arrangements should be made for the publication of the courses. For the second session syllabi were prepared, much to the satisfaction of the students, who have continued to insist that the various texts of the courses be published. The result of this is that the Curatorium has made arrangements for the publication of the lectures to be delivered in 1925, immediately after their delivery, and for the early publication of the lectures of the first two sessions. It therefore appears to be more than a probability that in addition to the three international conferences of professors, of students, and of the two combined, the Academy is to call into being a series of lectures by recognized authorities of the different countries, dealing with delicate,

intricate and timely questions of international law, both public and private. The students are the Academy, and they are making the Academy, as the Director had occasion to say in the short address with which he closed the first period of the session of 1924:

ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST PERIOD OF THE HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, AUGUST 12, 1924

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the name of the Curatorium of the Academy of International Law, I have the pleasure, tinged with sadness, of warmly thanking the professors for their scientific work and the students for their interested attendance.

If I am not mistaken, there is a French proverb according to which the absent are always wrong. In order that they may not be so considered at this time, I take advantage of the occasion to name the principal founders of the Academy:

OTFRIED NIPPOLD, of Switzerland, former Professor at Berne;
DÉMÈTRE STURDZA, of Rumania, President of the Council of Ministers;
T. M. C. ASSER, of the Netherlands, Minister of State, whose name still carries the weight of authority, especially in private international law;
LOUIS RENAULT, of France, internationalist to the tips of his fingers, with the mind of a jurist and the soul of a savant;
M. VAN KARNEBEEK, SR., of the Netherlands, former President of the Administrative Council, former Minister of Foreign Affairs;
M. CORT VAN DER LINDEN, also of the Netherlands, President of the Administrative Council, former President of the Council of Ministers;
M. LYON-CAEN, of France, President of the Curatorium of the Academy, Member of the Institute of France, Honorary Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Paris.

I do not wish to take advantage of your patience, but permit me to recall a day and an incident. The day was July 20, 1907. The incident was the suggestion made in a plenary session by M. de Nelidow, President of the Second Peace Conference, Ambassador of Russia at Paris, with regard to the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague. He made a special appeal to Mr. Carnegie, a North American, who at this time was having the Peace Palace built for the installation of international conferences, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and other international institutions including the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Academy for teaching this justice and the diffusion of its principles. I had the honor to attend the Peace Conference as technical delegate of the United States, and I recall that I said to myself, after the address of M. Nelidow: "A dream."

Thanks to you, the Professors, thanks to you, the students, and thanks to the aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, I am able to say aloud, on this twelfth day of August 1924: "A dream realized."

Ladies and Gentlemen, you are the Academy, and in solemnly closing the first period of the academic session of the present year, I must thank you all, not only in the name of the Curatorium, but also in the name of the Carnegie Endowment, for your enlightened and conscientious cooperation which has already justified the foundation of this Hague Academy of International Law.

The Third Pan American Scientific Congress

It is not only by conferences of the nations for the discussion and settlement of international questions that sentiment is created in behalf of peaceful settlement. Well-nigh every international gathering held in time of peace meets in an atmosphere of good-will, and friendships are started which outlast the conference.

Often they are its most enduring results. There is, however, a conference of the Americas of which this can especially be said without reservation or restriction of any kind. It is the Scientific Congress which meets from time to time, not so often as it should and not at the regular intervals required; but which will doubtless respond to the desires of the Americas for more frequent meetings, more largely attended, and with, perhaps, a less extensive program.

The third of the Pan American Scientific Congresses met at Lima on the 20th of December, 1924, and adjourned on the 6th of January, 1925. The Director had the honor of being present as an official delegate of the United States, and to be the guest of the Peruvian Government during its continuance.

The statement that this Congress is the third of a series requires a word of explanation. It was preceded by congresses limited to representatives of the Latin-American Republics. As the first came into being through the initiative of the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires, it was natural that it should meet in that city. It did, on the 10th of April, 1898, and adjourned on the 20th of the same month. It did not include all of the Latin-American countries, but most of them were represented. At the closing session it was decided that the conferences should be continued, and that the next should meet in Montevideo in 1901. It assembled on the 20th of March of that year, and adjourned on the 31st day of that month.

As the first congress at Buenos Aires was an experiment, it was to be expected that the second meeting at Montevideo would be larger. It was. There were some 48 official or governmental delegates, 79 representatives of scientific bodies, and some 749 affiliated members. Encouraged by this growing success and increased prospect of continental usefulness, it was decided to hold a third Latin-American Scientific Congress during 1905, in Rio de Janeiro, where it met on the 6th of August of that year and adjourned on the 16th of that month. It was attended by 700 members. In the closing session, it was decided that the three conferences should have a successor, and that it should meet in Santiago de Chile in the month of December, 1908. At this point a change occurred. It was decided to invite the United States to take part in the proceedings of this fourth congress, which, on ceasing to be Latin-American, became the First Pan American Congress. It met in Santiago on that day of promise, December 25, 1908, and it adjourned on January 5, 1909.

As on previous occasions, it was decided that the new congress should have a successor, and with a courtesy and a grace deeply appreciated the second congress was turned over to its youngest member, the United States, where it met on the 27th day of December, 1915, and adjourned on the 8th of January, 1916, in the city of Washington. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace contributed largely to the success of this congress. It invited many distinguished personalities from the Latin-American countries, expending more than one hundred thousand dollars in the traveling expenses to and from Washington and during the sojourn in that city. The Director of the Division was an official

delegate on behalf of the United States, and the reporter general of its proceedings. The Endowment invited a considerable number of publicists from the various American countries to attend the session of the third congress at Lima, although not on such a large and imposing scale. It is not necessary to discuss here the results of the work of the nine sections into which the Congress was divided, but the report which the Director prepared on the work of the Subsection on International Law should be incorporated in this report of the Division of International Law. It reads as follows:

The Subsection on Public International Law was opened by the Under Secretary of State, Dr. Elguera, at eleven o'clock, on the morning of December 31st. In the course of his Excellency's remarks, Dr. Elguera, President of the Subsection, proposed the advisability of uniting the forces of specialists in international law, in order to bring about what is called continental solidarity, and the ideal society recommended by Spencer. He then spoke of the necessity of giving deeper instruction in the diplomatic history of America among all countries of the New World, and he concluded his observations by exhorting the publicists of America to undertake in their respective countries an active campaign for the popularization of those principles of law and justice which should regulate the collective life of the continent.

At the end of Dr. Elguera's address the personnel of the Subsection on International Law, Public and Private, was organized with Dr. Pedro Yrigoyen Conseco, a distinguished member of the Peruvian Bar, as Secretary.

Thereupon, Dr. da Silva read a paper on the American Continent as proponent of peace. The paper was proposed and recommended for publication in the annals of the Congress.

Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes (Salvador) followed with a paper likewise recommended to the Congress, on compulsory arbitration of international disputes. The same action was recommended in the case of the elaborate paper of Dr. Nicolas García Zamudío, entitled "A Chapter of Diplomatic History." As will be seen, Dr. García Zamudío was able to present in considerable detail his conclusions at the final session of the Subsection.

The Subsection also recommended the printing of a paper on "Peace", by Dr. M. Camacho y Bueno (Peru).

The paper which gave rise to most discussion was that of Dr. Vicente H. Delgardo (Peru), entitled "Let us Defend our Nationalities." Although treated as a unit, it consisted of two parts; in the first, he recommended the Republics of Latin America to look to their immigration laws as the United States had recently done by its act of 1924, as otherwise, foreign countries might obtain control by the process of peaceful penetration. In what may be called the second part of his paper he advocated strongly that by judicial decree the same right be given to natural children in the inheritance of their father as that accorded to legitimate children.

The President of the Subsection himself proposed that the paper be printed in the annals of the Congress and, upon the unanimous approval of this recommendation, the first session of the Subsection on International Law, Public and Private, adjourned.

On January 3d, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Subsection on International Law, Public and Private, held its second session, this time under the presidency of its first Vice President, Mr. James Brown Scott (United States), at the request of Dr. Elguera, who was unfortunately unable to attend, because of official duties. As a matter of courtesy, it seemed peculiarly appropriate, under the presidency of a foreigner, that the Peruvian delegate, Dr. Yrigoyen, should be asked to open the session, which he did with an extraordinarily interesting paper on the traditional American policy of Peru, his thesis being—for which he invoked the diplomatic correspondence of his country—that Peru had consciously and constantly considered the larger American interests in forming its foreign policy, preferring in this respect justice to force. In Dr. Yrigoyen's opinion, the political tradition of Peru was that of unalterable, uninterrupted fidelity to the great ideals which inspired the souls of the Liberators.

At the conclusion of Dr. Yrigoyen's address, Dr. Scott complimented him upon his brilliant presentation of an extraordinarily interesting thesis, whereupon Dr. Sarmiento Laspiur (Argentine Republic) spoke in behalf of private international law, taking as the basis of his observations the recent work of Dr. José Matos, Professor at the University of Guatemala, who, in 1922, published, in Spanish, a remarkable treatise on the conflict of laws, entitled, *Curso de Derecho Internacional Privado.*

In view of the fact that Dr. Sarmiento Laspiur's was the only contribution to private international law in the technical sense of the term, and in view, also, of Dr. Sarmiento Laspiur's preeminent position among American jurists within the domain of private, as well as public international law, and of the leading position which Dr. Matos' treatise already occupies in the Latin-American world, his observations are recorded in the summary which Dr. Sarmiento was good enough to make of them for the minutes of the Subsection:

> Doctor Sarmiento Laspiur began by stating that the bibliography of private international law has just been enriched with the work of Dr. José Matos, professor of the University of Guatemala, present at this Conference, which, although, as he said, was inspired by that of Pillet, the most evolutionary of European masters, begins instead a scientific movement which it is necessary for American universities to follow, tending to demonstrate the convenience of adopting frankly and definitively an American doctrine that gives the rules for solving the conflicts of international law in form appropriate to our needs, omitting the European theories and consequently modifying our respective national legislations, those that generally have been inspired by European legislation contemplating antagonistic interests to those of America.
>
> In this sense he named the works of Alcorta y Ceballos in Argentina and of Gonzalo Ramirez in Uruguay as deserving to be known and studied. Lately the works of the illustrious internationalists Rodrigo Octavio of Rio de Janeiro and Sanchez de Bustamante of Habana have appeared to continue the task of the former, but unfortunately they have not advanced the American tendency to which he alludes. Respecting the positive laws of their countries, they have limited its action to find partial solutions and adjustments, without treating, as does Dr. Matos, the problem of reform legislation imposed by the favorable social and economic situations that exist in their own countries.
>
> The experiment of the Argentine Republic, continued Dr. Sarmiento eloquently, appears not to convince them of the excellence that the principle of domicile has for the American countries, in the form adopted in the Argentine civil code, and they have repeated the conceptions of the old European masters, who, dominated by national sentiments, considered only the interests of their continent and abandoned all judicial conception when a political situation appeared to threaten or affect national legislative tradition.
>
> Dr. Matos with great scientific efficiency and a great spirit of progress incorporated the group of professors of private international law who worked for the legislative evolution which conveyed to us, all American countries, the principle of domicile which spread to the United States of America, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and to Peru, the latter adopting the conclusions of the Congress of Montevideo of 1889.
>
> He explained next that the Argentine school of private international law aimed to proclaim the principles that this subject embraces in the civil code compiled by Vélez Sarfield in 1865 and handed over to scientific criticism contemporaneously with the first time in Europe when the Italian civil code was engaged in legislating private international law. The first exponent of the Argentine doctrine was Dr. Amancio Alcorta, founder of the chair of that subject in the University of Buenos Aires. Dr. Estanislao Zeballos, who was the successor to the chair, reaffirmed with new basis the excellence of this conception.
>
> Synthetically the Argentinian doctrine is based on domicile just as the Roman law organized it and Savigny sustained it. It has for a basis morality and justice, not considering political interests but only the general interests of liberty and the well being of men whose legal economy can be included, said Dr. Sarmiento Laspiur, in the following principles: 1. He concedes the most extensive extraterritoriality with the necessary limitations for the conservation and purpose of sovereignty; 2. He accepts domicile as the general means of solution with the extenuating circumstances of the *lex reisital* and the right of established practice of the law; 3. Corporations and legal personages do not have nationality without domicile; and 4. Children are governed by the personal law of the "parents" with the limitations of public order.
>
> Dr. Sarmiento Laspiur concluded . . . recommending the reading of the preliminary chapter of the Argentine civil code, in which we find these ideas crystallized.
>
> Dr. José Matos expressed in continuation his appreciation to Sarmiento for the theories that he had developed in his work on private international law, at the same time complimenting him for his most interesting dissertation.

The last session took place the following morning, January 4th, at 10 o'clock.

The first address of the morning was that of Dr. Juan de D. García Kohly (Cuba) upon the subject of a closer organization of the American Republics, something in the nature of a league of the American nations, stating, however, that the power of any such organization should be to recommend, not to command, for the essence of the American State was sovereignty and equality. He briefly traced the origin of Panamericanism, showing that before the recognition of the Republics, the desire was frequently expressed for a closer union of the struggling peoples, not merely of those of Latin origin, but of the Republic of the North, of Saxon origin; for it was Bolívar—the most authoritative leader in the entire movement—who invited delegates of the United States to the Congress of the Latin American States in 1825.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Kohly analyzed in no unfriendly spirit the League of Nations with its headquarters at Geneva, stating the reasons which, in his opinion, made it inapplicable for a union of the American States. If there were to be an American league, he was of opinion that it should be something separate and distinct from other forms of union—it should be "*sui generis*." Without attempting to define the meaning to be attached to this phrase, he contented himself with suggesting the idea, leaving it to the wisdom of the Republics and their representatives to give it bodily form and shape.

Dr. Kohly had prepared and printed his remarks in a pamphlet, which he handed to the Secretary for the archives of the Congress; and he contented himself with a simple explanation rather than a summary of his ideas. In congratulating him upon the presentation of his paper, Mr. Scott expressed the hope that it would be translated into English and widely circulated in the United States, and offered his services in this behalf.

Dr. Luis Anderson, President of the Costa Rican delegation, and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, followed the example of his friend and colleague from Cuba. He had prepared an elaborate paper, in fact a short treatise, upon *de facto* governments and their recognition. He contented himself with a statement of the origin and nature of *de facto* governments, and a general exposition of the subject, omitting the detailed presentation which he had prepared. His views are summarized under the three following headings:

1. A *de facto* government with sufficient strength and prestige, in order to maintain order in the interior of the country and to fulfil their international obligations, embodies the sovereignty and has the authority of a State, in the same manner as the legal or *de jure* government.
2. The recognition of other States is not indispensable for the existence of the *de facto* government as an entity in international law.
3. The political and legal acts of a general *de facto* government firmly established are acts of the State; and the obligations that are deduced from them are incumbent on the State even in case of a change of government.

The President likewise expressed the hope that this excellent essay would be published and widely circulated, without waiting for its appearance in the official records.

In the opening session of the Subsection, Dr. García Zamudío had mentioned a diplomatic study devoted to the South American antecedents and the origin of the Monroe Doctrine. Lack of time prevented him from going into details, and after stating the nature and scope of the essay, having the form and content of a treatise, he followed the example of his immediate predecessors in contenting himself with an abstract, which, however, he read. He made it clear that the leaders of the emancipation of South America were anxious to form a vast confederation of free States in the New World, having identical character and sustaining reciprocal relations. He referred, as was necessary and inevitable on such an occasion, to the ideas of the great Liberator, Bolívar, but he devoted himself more especially to the labors of Manuel Torres, the representative of Colombia at Washington, who is well known to have had large influence in the famous declaration of President Monroe of December 2, 1823—a declaration of those ideals for which, according to Dr. García Zamudío, Mr. Torres had labored at Washington in the name of Latin America during a period of more than three years. The Monroe Doctrine is, therefore, according to the speaker, a policy of both Continents, in whose division and interpretation they should all cooperate upon a plane of equality.

There being no further papers to present, the acting President, Dr. Scott, read an address, or rather an abstract of an address, in response to the question, "Is there an equality of nations after the World War?" Mr. Scott based his observations upon a very interesting criticism of the equality of nations to be found in the British Year Book of International Law, 1923–1924, in which Mr. J. P. Baker admitted that the doctrine of equality was one of the few generally recognized doctrines before the war, but contended that in consequence of this great catastrophe the doctrine of the inequality of nations had been definitely established by the League of Nations. Mr. Baker maintained further that the inequality of nations had been accepted without question or controversy by the Powers at Paris engaged in drafting the Covenant of the League. Mr. Scott quoted at considerable length the proceedings of the second plenary session of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, from which it appeared that every representative of the small allied nations taking part in the war had denounced the inequality to which they were being subjected. He concluded with the statement on this heading that the small States were forced to accept the inequality under the League in order that they might have the benefits of the provisions of the treaty to be concluded with Germany. He then proceeded to state that whatever might be the situation of the members of the League, the policy and practice of the United States of America were necessarily unaffected by its provisions, inasmuch as the Government of the United States was not a member thereof; that equality was the life and breath of the States of North America; the struggle had in the Constitutional Convention of 1789 between the large and small States ended in the triumph of the latter, and that the responsible officers of the Government had on great and indeed spectacular occasions proclaimed the doctrine of equality in practice as well as in theory. For example, he called particular attention to the famous utterances in favor of equality made by Mr. Root as Secretary of State and in behalf of the United States at the Third Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, in the presence of the representatives of the American Republics. He also read an extract from the address of the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the present Secretary of State, made November 30, 1923, in Philadelphia, on the hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, to the effect that:

> When we recognized these Republics as members of the family of nations we recognized their rights and obligations as repeatedly defined by our statesmen and jurists and by our highest court.

Mr. Scott closed with the following expression of his own views, maintaining—

> that equality in all its aspects, was the life and spirit of the Americas. The United States, he said, have always advocated this theory. He cited the words of the recent Secretaries of State, Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, who on solemn occasions have affirmed that they consider the independence and sovereignty of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to the same respect as the largest and strongest. That the United States recognizes the equality of all the American Republics without ever having claimed for itself rights, privileges or powers which they did not concede to others.
>
> From the bottom of my heart (Mr. Scott concluded), I desire particularly to emphasize the fact that equality is the essential principle on which the law of nations rests. Nevertheless I believe that even if my country would be benefited by the principle of supremacy of the large powers, that principle involves a grave peril for small nationalities which would also be fatal for large powers, since it would undermine the principles of eternal justice that have guided the actions of large and small countries in international life.

Proceeding, the delegates present, passed a resolution by which the Scientific Congress recommends that the American republics maintain the principle of equality, with a liberal conception of solidarity and with views to the formation of a general collection of all of them.

Likewise it was resolved to signalize the agreement to direct the efforts of man, especially in international studies, towards an objective of continental solidarity; to intensify the teaching of diplomatic history of America; and to popularize the principles that should animate the collective life of the continent.

Upon the conclusion of this address—which it does not lie in the mouth of its author to say

was well received—the Subsection recommended to the Scientific Congress resolutions to the effect that the American Republics should maintain the principle of equality in their mutual relations; that there should be acknowledged a larger concept of their solidarity and steps taken to bring about a closer cooperation between and among them than had heretofore been the case. The Subsection further recommended that stress should be laid by competent persons upon the study of international relations, in order to bring about a greater sense of continental solidarity; that greater attention should be paid to the teaching of diplomatic history in the Americas, and the popularization of those principles which should regulate the collective life of the continent.

Whereupon, the Subsection closed its session at one o'clock in the afternoon. . . .

In concluding this inadequate account of the 7th Section, the undersigned desires to, and does actually state it as his opinion, that he has rarely ever been present at a meeting of jurists of different nationalities in which the discussions have been upon a higher plane and have more adequately represented the thought of the day, and in not a few instances, of the morrow.

The labors of the Congress were such as to show that it deserved a successor, and a successor it is to have. It was decided at the closing session on January 6, 1925, that the next congress should meet at San José, Costa Rica, in 1929, and in order to prevent delay the Pan American Union is to take charge of the time and place of the meeting should Costa Rica not hold the congress within one year of this date. It was further decided that the next congress should be known as the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress. This decision was made upon the proposal of the Argentinian Delegation that the three Latin American Congresses should be considered as precursors of the present series of Pan American Congresses.

The next congress will be different in another way from any of its predecessors. In the second congress at Washington representative women held meetings of their own, but were not integral parts of the congress. At Lima, women held a meeting of their own. There were some representatives from the other Republics present, but it was largely a gathering of Peruvian women. It was decided, and wisely it would seem, that in the seventh congress, meeting at Costa Rica in 1929, women should form an integral part of the congress, with sections devoted to those questions in which they are particularly interested. The congress has thus become all inclusive.

Conference of International Law Teachers

In April, 1914, there was held in Washington a Conference of American Teachers of International Law, which convened under the auspices of the American Society of International Law at the request of the Endowment. The Conference was the outgrowth of a resolution presented by the late Andrew D. White, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, at the second annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on December 14, 1911, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to propose and carry out, subject to the approval of this Board, a plan for the propagation, development, maintenance and increase of sound, progressive and fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law and history

as connected with arbitration, especially through addresses or courses of lectures delivered before the leading universities, colleges and law schools of the United States, and to report on the same at the next regular meeting of the Board, or, should the Committee think best, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

The Conference of International Law Teachers of 1914 adopted a series of sixteen resolutions containing recommendations designed to increase the facilities for the study of international law, to place instruction in international law upon a more uniform and scientific basis, and to enlarge the number of institutions at which international law is taught. The complete proceedings of the Conference were printed by the Division of International Law and distributed to the Trustees and interested persons in the year 1914.

Most of the recommendations of the Conference were directed to the authorities of American institutions of learning, but one of them made a particular appeal to the Endowment, namely, the establishment of fellowships in international law inaugurated by the Endowment in the year 1917. These fellowships have been mentioned in the annual reports of the Director, and a section of the present report is devoted to them.

Forty-one colleges and universities sent representatives to take part in the Conference of 1914, and the Endowment contributed to the cause by providing a fund to pay the traveling expenses of the participants who could not otherwise attend.

It has now been suggested that the time has arrived for a further conference of international law teachers. At the recent meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in Washington, its Round Table on International Affairs unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That it is the sense of the Round Table on International Affairs of the American Political Science Association that a conference of teachers of international law and related subjects should be held at Washington in connection with the meetings of the American Society of International Law in April, 1925.

This resolution was transmitted to the Director over the signatures of twenty-one professors and teachers of international law.

In view of the many changes in international development which have taken place since the Conference of 1914, held before the outbreak of the World War, the Director believes that a conference of the present teachers of international law would have a beneficial effect upon the teaching of the science, and would probably result in recommendations of value to the Division of International Law of the Endowment. The establishment of International Law Fellowships by the Endowment in 1917 was the direct result of one of the recommendations emanating from the Conference of 1914.

The Director has therefore taken pleasure in recommending to the Executive Committee that a further conference of American teachers of international law be invited to convene in Washington at the time of the meeting of the American Society of International Law on April 23–25, 1925. The Executive Committee

has approved the recommendation and provided the sum of $5,000 to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates, following the precedent of the Conference of 1914.

Public Law Books for Europe

As the result of correspondence with the Books for Europe Committee of the American Library Association, the Director recommended, and the Executive Committee approved, an allotment of $5,000 from the emergency appropriation, for the purchase of books on public law for the libraries of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and other European countries, where the rate of exchange is prohibitive. The fund has been turned over to the American Library Association, and is being disbursed under the direction of its Books for Europe Committee. This committee is acting wherever possible through central organizations in European countries. The requests for books from the various libraries are considered carefully, and the general character of the books to be supplied is subject to the approval of the Division of International Law. The need of students and writers in Europe for books, and especially foreign books, has been very forcibly stated in an address delivered by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the American Library in Paris, at Glasgow, on September 10, 1924, from which the following extract is quoted:

> Of the lack of books in universities, particularly in the more articulate central states of Europe, you have heard much, and will probably continue to hear much. The recent report of the League of Nations Commission on International Intellectual Cooperation on conditions of intellectual work in Austria says that the universities are no longer buying books because library funds are not large enough to permit binding. A report from the University of Frankfort—to mention only one among many similar reports, shows that the library of its English seminary has remained almost at a standstill since 1914, its book fund of 1,100 marks for a time being insufficient to buy even a Tauchnitz edition. And a report from the Entr'Aide Universitaire Européenne says in regard to conditions among Russian students, many books cost as much as the support of a student for a month. It is, therefore, no rare thing to see twenty or thirty students assembled, listening to the reading of a book which one of their number has been able to secure.

In devoting its funds to this commendable purpose in the field of public law, upon which international peace depends, the Endowment is but following the example of other organizations working in different fields of endeavor, both foreign and American. A number of societies exist in Great Britain, we are informed by Mr. Johnston in the address above quoted, for presenting books to certain Continental countries, especially Czechoslovakia, Russia, Latvia and Serbia. In the United States the Germanistic Society of America is doing a similar service for German universities, and the Rockefeller Foundation has provided a fund for supplying medical books to European libraries.

Fellowships in International Law

The academic year 1924–25 marked the eighth consecutive year that the Trustees have granted funds to provide, through the medium of these Fellowships, an adequate number of teachers competent to give instruction in international law and related subjects, as an aid to the colleges and universities in extending and improving the study and teaching of those subjects.

During the preceding seven years since these fellowships were established by the Division upon the recommendation of the Conference of American Teachers of International Law held in Washington in 1914, there have been awarded sixty-eight fellowships. It is, of course, not practicable to keep track of all of the young men and women after they complete their studies under the fellowships, but records in the Division show that eighteen fellows have entered the teaching profession and are now disseminating a knowledge of international law in various educational institutions throughout the country.

Of the sixty-four candidates who applied last spring, the following received appointments:

Student Fellowships

NORMAN A. M. MACKENZIE.—Mr. MacKenzie was appointed from Harvard University and is now pursuing his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. The course which he is taking includes International Law, Roman Law, Political Theory and Jurisprudence, while the subject of his thesis is "The Position of Canada in International Law."

WADSWORTH GARFIELD.—Mr. Garfield is using his Fellowship for study at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris, his appointment being from Harvard University. His course at the Institut includes International Law, Public and Private, Diplomatic History, International Penal Law, International Financial Law, International Colonial Law, Private International Maritime Law. The subject of his thesis is International Arbitration.

BROOKS EMENY.—Before receiving his appointment Mr. Emeny was studying at Princeton University, but since then he has been attending the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales. His studies at the latter institution cover Public and Private International Law, Diplomatic History, International Penal, Financial and Colonial Law, and Private International Maritime Law.

HOBART R. COFFEY.—Mr. Coffey also is studying at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, his previous year having been spent at the University of Michigan. His courses at the Institut are the same as those of Mr. Garfield and Mr. Emeny, while the subject of his research is the Nationality of Married Women.

Teacher Fellowships

EDWARD C. WYNNE.—Mr. Wynne is studying at Harvard. His previous training had been received at Harvard University, the University of California, and in the Diplomatic Service of the United States. His studies include International Law, History of Political Theory, the National Government of the United States, and History of the Far East. The subject of his research is "The Alien Land Laws of the Pacific Coast States."

OLAF H. THORMODSGARD.—Mr. Thormodsgard was appointed from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, and he had arranged to study under his Fellowship at Harvard Law School, but because of a serious illness and acting upon the last-minute advice of his physicians at the beginning of the academic year, he did not enter the Harvard Law School as planned. This appointment therefore remained vacant during the academic year 1924–25.

ROBERT R. WILSON.—Mr. Wilson held a Fellowship during the academic year 1922–23 and pursued studies under it at Harvard University. His appointment this year is therefore a renewal of the one he held two years previously. He is now studying at Harvard University and his courses cover International Law as administered by the courts and as observed in international negotiations, a double course of research in International Law, Economics of Transportation, and History of Continental Europe, 1871–1914. The subject of his research is Compulsory Agreements.

J. H. TOELLE.—Mr. Toelle was appointed from the University of Maine and is now studying at Harvard. His program of studies consists of International Law, Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and Conflict of Laws, while his thesis treats of the subject of "The Rights of the United States under the Treaty of Versailles as determined by the Treaty of Berlin and later negotiations." He has also prepared several papers on minor subjects.

BESSIE C. RANDOLPH.—Miss Randolph was appointed from Randolph-Macon Woman's College, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and is now studying under her Fellowship at Radcliffe College. She is studying International Law, Far Eastern History since 1793, European Industry and Commerce since 1750, Government of England (including Comparative Government), and International Government.

HARRY SWAIN TODD.—Mr. Todd is now studying at the American University in Washington, D. C., having received his appointment from Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He is studying International Law, Methods of Historical Research, Diplomatic History of Latin America, Recent Decisions on United States Constitutional Law, while the subject of his thesis is "International Agreements of the United States other than Treaties."

NORMAN ALEXANDER.—Mr. Alexander was appointed from the University of New Hampshire and is now studying at Columbia University. His courses include Studies in International Law, the Control of Foreign Relations, Problems of Democracy, European Political Institutions, International Relations and World Politics from 1871 to the present. The subject of his research work is the Rights and Duties of Aliens in the United States.

Publications of the Division

THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Since detailed information as to the status of various works in this series has been given in previous reports of the Director,[1] it will be sufficient to note here such progress as has been made since last year.

The Director has mentioned elsewhere in this report that the tercentenary anniversary of the publication of the *De jure belli ac pacis libri tres* of the illustrious Dutchman, Hugo Grotius, is to be commemorated by the Institute of International Law at The Hague this fall. It gives him great pleasure, therefore, to report that the English translation which the Endowment has had in preparation for several years will be ready for distribution this year. At the present writing it is all in type and in fact one-half of it is in pages. Meanwhile, it has been thought desirable to strike off, from the type now standing, a few reprints of the Prolegomena to satisfy the impatient seeker after the words of Grotius with an ample foretaste that will whet his appetite for the banquet which is to come.

The translation, as has been previously reported, is the work of Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, with the assistance of Pro-

[1] Year Book, 1918, pp. 136–41; 1919, pp. 107–9; 1920, p. 114; 1921, pp. 134–5; 1922, pp. 162–3; 1923, pp. 264–5; 1924, pp. 119–21.

fessors Arthur E. R. Boak, Henry A. Sanders, and Jesse S. Reeves, all of the University of Michigan, and Professor Herbert F. Wright, of Georgetown University. In the division of the work, Professor Kelsey is responsible for the translation to the end of Book I and for the final form of the remainder of the translation; Professor Sanders made the first draft of the translation for Book II, chapters 1–20, and Book III, chapters 18–25; Professor Boak made the first draft of the translation for Book II, chapters 21–6, and Book III, chapters 1–17. Professor Reeves revised the entire manuscript with special reference to the choice of the legal terms and phrases which would most clearly express the concepts of Grotius for readers of English today. Professor Wright has been continuing for this work what he has done for many of the other volumes in the series, namely, checking the translation against the original for peculiarities of scholastic terminology and medieval Latinity and assisting the translators in the identification and harmonizing of obscure references in which Grotius abounds. He also expects to prepare the subject index and index of authors cited. The latter is going forward simultaneously with the revision of the galleys, so that when the last galley has been returned to the printer for paging, it will be possible to follow it shortly with the copy for the index. The Clarendon Press is printing this translation.

The republication of the masterpiece of Grotius naturally attracts more or less attention to the entire series of the Classics. Last year, about the time when the United States was negotiating a series of treaties extending its jurisdiction over marginal seas to one hour's steaming from shore, the Director reported the republication of Cornelius van Bynkershoek's *De dominio maris dissertatio*, the little tractate which over 300 years ago laid down the three-mile limit for such jurisdiction and established the principle for the extension of this limit when circumstances so warranted.

And now again, within a few months after the passage of the Rogers Bill unifying the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States into a single Foreign Service upon terms that will attract many to enter such a career, the Director is able to report the timely republication of the *De legationibus libri tres* of the famous Italian jurist, Alberico Gentili, a book which treats in detail of the history of diplomatic representation, the rights of embassy and the qualifications of ambassadors, as Professor Nys says, "the first systematic work in this special field of the law of nations."

The present edition is in two volumes. Volume I contains a reproduction of the Hanau edition of 1594 from a copy belonging to the Law Library of Columbia University; a list of Errata in the 1594 edition; and an introduction in French by the late Ernest Nys, who for many years was *facile princeps* in the literary history of the law of nations and in this introduction makes Gentili and his friends live again by his strikingly vivid portrayal. Volume II contains an English rendering of the Latin text by the distinguished classicist, Professor Gordon J. Laing, of the University of Chicago; an English translation of Professor Nys' introduction by

Dr. Edwin H. Zeydel, of the University of Indiana; and an Index of Authors Cited, which shows the range of Gentili's erudition, prepared by Professor Herbert F. Wright, of Georgetown University.

This work of Gentili is interesting from many points of view. After describing the meaning of the term "legate" and the various kinds of embassy, the ceremonies attached to embassies and similar topics, he discusses such questions as: "Who has the right to send embassies?" "Are ambassadors safe, even among those to whom they have not been sent?" "Have rebels the rights of embassy?" "Should the ambassador deceive his sovereign if he believes it to be to the latter's advantage?" Gentili then proceeds to characterize the ideal ambassador in much the same fashion as Cicero treated the ideal orator and Plato the ideal state. To perform an embassy properly, he says, two external circumstances are requisite: an opportune time and appropriate equipment. The former presents a suitable opening for quoting the retort of Tiberius to the ambassadors from Ilium who, when arriving rather late to tender condolences to the Emperor on the death of his sons, were greeted with the sarcastic remark: "And I in turn condole with you on the misfortune which you have suffered in the loss of your most valiant fellow-citizen Hector."

Moreover, the ideal ambassador must be a man of good personal appearance, favored by fortune, of superior intellectual power, a good speaker, with an understanding of the language of the person with whom he is negotiating, a wide knowledge of history, considerable knowledge of philosophy, and not too extensive literary attainments. "I regard," he says, "as the best ambassador the man who is equipped for all kinds of embassies. Is one who is buried in books, of this type? If he is, then assuredly an owl, when exposed to the light, can see." He must have fidelity, courage, temperance and prudence to a peculiar degree. In short, "the perfect ambassador is one who can accomplish efficiently the business and duties which have been assigned to him or which he himself has recognized the necessity of undertaking. . . . He should know the rights of embassy—their extent and their character—so as to have them ready for immediate application, and it should be his aim to guard their sanctity and sacred associations. His equipment and suite should be marked by a splendor commensurate with the dignity of him who has sent him, and his birth and present position should be of distinction." He must have dignity, yet affability. "Graciousness, which adorns all human activities, ought not to be lacking in our ambassador." Some Spartan ambassadors at Athens one day, "when seated in the theater at an entertainment, stood up and welcomed in their section an old man who had not been given a seat by any of his fellow Athenians, whereupon they were given rounds of applause by the whole audience"—an action in kind with the recent farewell act of the Jusserands in erecting in Washington a water fount for their friends, the birds. "The ambassador need not be able to speak on every topic, but he certainly should be able to speak well on those subjects which fall within the departments of politics and civics." Gentili brings his treatise to a close by giving "a living image and

example of the perfect ambassador," Sir Philip Sidney. Anyone familiar with the recent examinations for admission to the Foreign Service of the United States will easily recognize that Gentili's requirements for diplomatic service are not only not overstated but, to use a mathematical figure, are well nigh universal constants.

With the Gentili volumes out of the way and the time-consuming Grotius volume nearly so, the Director hopes to be able during the coming year to push to completion Pufendorf's delightful little treatise *On the Duty of a Man and Citizen*, selections from the works of Suarez on topics relating to international law, and Wolff's lengthy work *The Law of Nations*, all of which have been delayed in press for several years. Only then will he feel justified in sending to the printer the translations of the various other works of Gentili, Bynkershoek, Grotius, Pufendorf and Belli, mentioned in previous reports.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens

The fourth and last volume of this series was published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, last September, being a French edition under the title *Traité de droit international* of the second English edition of John Westlake's work on international law. The Bibliothèque, as thus completed, consists of French translations of four standard works as follows: T. J. Lawrence: *Les principes de droit international*, translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle; J. de Louter: *Le droit international public positif*, translated from the Dutch by the author; Heinrich Triepel: *Droit international et droit interne*, translated from the German by René Brunet; John Westlake: *Traité de droit international*, translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle.

The purpose of the Bibliothèque has been the translation into the French language of important treatises and monographs on international law which have appeared in other tongues, and the publication and distribution of these translations among students of international law and others interested in the subject. Other works than the four above mentioned which have been in contemplation for this Bibliothèque will be issued as volumes of the Bibliotheque Internationale Française, authorized by the Executive Committee by resolution of November 23, 1923.

Bibliothèque Internationale Française

Among the volumes to appear in this Bibliothèque are French versions of *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907* by the undersigned, and Franz von Liszt's *Das Völkerrecht systematisch dargestellt*. The former, an English work in two volumes, was published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1909, and is based upon a series of lectures upon the work and result of the Conferences, delivered before the Johns Hopkins University in the year 1908.

The first three chapters are in the nature of an introduction to the Conferences and give a survey of their positive results. The fourth chapter states the compo-

sition and personnel of the delegations and seeks to show the influence exercised by the delegations and important delegates. The subsequent chapters analyze the various conventions, declarations, resolutions and *vœux* of the Conferences in the order of the Final Acts.

The forthcoming French edition will consist of only one volume, through omission of the second or documentary volume, as the documents therein are now readily accessible elsewhere, the original language in most cases being French. The manuscript of this volume can be delivered to the printer upon completion of arrangements for printing.

Collection of All Known International Arbitrations

An account of the inception and progress of this most important project has been given from year to year in earlier reports. The Director is happy to be able to say that publication will begin soon. Judge John Bassett Moore reports that the status of this project is now such that he plans to deliver to the Endowment this year manuscript for probably three volumes upon which to begin publication. The work on this collection of arbitrations covers a very large field in ancient, medieval and modern sources, and, as many difficulties are encountered in dealing with the ancient and medieval periods which necessarily delay the work on these periods, it has been deemed advisable to abandon the original plan of publishing the work in chronological order and substitute that of dividing the collection into two series to be respectively described as the ancient and the modern. The publication will commence with the latter, and for this series Judge Moore plans to take as the beginning the arbitrations under the Jay Treaty. In his words—

> This division is historically correct as well as practical. The Jay Treaty provided for three distinct arbitrations, and one of them—the arbitration under Article VII—is one of the greatest of all international judicial proceedings. Moreover, the modern flow may be said to take its rise from that treaty prior to which, owing to the prevalence of wars, the practice of international arbitration had for a long time been almost wholly suspended.

By thus dividing the work Judge Moore feels that he can continue and complete with the requisite care the difficult and tedious investigation of the earlier periods, in some of which a great deal of the matter has in recent years come to light, without delaying the publication of those volumes which are ready or in an advanced stage of preparation.

German and Austrian Documents relating to the World War

The first two volumes of this series, which appeared in 1923 and which are described in detail in a former report,[1] contain an English version of the reports of the First and Second Subcommittees of the Committee appointed by the German

[1] Year Book, 1923, p. 266.

National Constituent Assembly to inquire into the responsibility for the war, together with the stenographic minutes of the Second Subcommittee and supplements thereto.

The third volume of the series, which appeared in June last under the title *Outbreak of the World War: German Documents collected by Karl Kautsky*, is an English version of the German edition by Count Max Montgelas and Professor Walther Schücking. By direction of the new German Government these documents, relating to the events immediately preceding the World War, were collected from the archives of the German Foreign Office. The official letters, dispatches and reports passing between German diplomats and high Government functionaries at that critical period afford the English reader an insight into the situation based upon the most reliable evidence.

The fourth volume of the series, which was published last September under the title *Preliminary History of the Armistice*, is an English translation of a German White Book containing official documents published by the German National Chancellery by order of the Ministry of State. The original German title is *Vorgeschichte des Waffenstillstandes*, being a collection of documents giving the various reasons which caused Germany to request an armistice from the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. To quote from the introductory note written by the undersigned for this edition, the volume—

> sets forth, apparently without reserve, the abandonment of all hope of victory by the then Imperial German Government, Germany's urgent need for peace in the summer of 1918, its desire at first for neutral mediation, the defeats and failure in the west and the collapse and defection in the east which forced that Government, with the full approval of—indeed, at the instance and request of—the German High Command, to approach the Allied and Associated Powers through the United States, the peace proposal to Mr. Wilson, then President of the Federal Union, and the subsequent correspondence resulting in an agreement of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers upon the terms of the armistice signed on November 11, 1918, behind the French lines, by Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss on behalf of the Allies and by Secretary of State Erzeberger, Count von Oberndorff, General Winterfeldt and Commander Vanselow on behalf of Germany. In other words, these German documents reveal the fact that although physically the Allied armies did not set foot upon German soil, morally they not only invaded Germany but also overthrew the Imperial Government at Berlin.

A table of official positions of principal persons mentioned in the documents, as well as an index, has been added in order to render the volume more generally useful.

The fifth volume of the series, also a German White Book, was published last September under the title *German White Book concerning the Responsibility of the Authors of the War*. It consists mainly of the "Report on the Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on the Enforcement of Penalities," which was prepared by a group of German scholars and publicists and transmitted by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau May 28, 1919, to M. Clemenceau as President of the Peace Conference. A serviceable list of official positions of the principal persons mentioned in the documents and an index have been added to the Endowment's translation.

Spanish Treatise on International Law

A description of this project may be found in previous reports of the Director.[1] The original plan was that the author, Dr. Manuel González Hontoria, former Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, should present the subject as it stood in 1914 at the outbreak of the World War. However, as so many years have elapsed since that date, the question as to what account should be taken of the events of the last decade has arisen and is under consideration by the Division.

American Diplomatic Correspondence regarding the Independence of the Latin-American Countries

This project had its inception in a proposal made by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez in a memorandum communicated to the Endowment and quoted in a previous Report,[2] a single paragraph of which is here repeated:

> One of the necessities most strongly felt by all students of the international law and diplomatic history of our continent is the knowledge of the documents relative to the glorious period of the emancipation of the Latin-American nations. Among those documents, the foreign papers or papers of a diplomatic character in the files of the Department of State of the United States, as well as the correspondence of the statesmen who then had the honor of conducting the foreign relations of said country, occupy a preferent place. The importance of those precedents arises from the active and efficient part which the United States took in the movement of emancipation of the Latin-American states and from the careful reports which, upon the political, economical and social situation of these states were sent to the Department at Washington by the agents which the former credited to the latter.

The Executive Committee having authorized the Director to make arrangements to carry out the project, he arranged with William R. Manning, then Professor of Spanish-American History in the University of Texas to prepare the collection. On April 24, 1924, the Executive Committee authorized publication of the completed work, and the Director is happy to report that most of the material is now in the hands of the printer, and that the work should in ordinary course be issued during the next fiscal year.

An effort has been made to include in this collection all of the more important diplomatic correspondence of the United States regarding the independence of the Latin-American countries. Very few documents earlier than 1810 or later than 1830 have been selected. Geographically the compilation will be found to include correspondence not only with the Latin-American countries whose independence was an accomplished fact before the latter date and with which frequent communication had been established, but also with certain European countries where the Latin-American emancipation movement elicited especial interest. The documents which have not previously been published, comprising by far the largest portion, have been copied from the original manuscripts preserved in the archives of the Department of State of the United States.

[1] Year Book, 1913–14, p. 163; 1916, p. 176.
[2] Year Book, 1917, p. 127.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION REGARDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

This publication, entitled *The Monroe Doctrine: Its Importance in the International Life of the States of the New World*, appeared last summer. Prepared by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, the eminent Chilean jurist, it consists of the author's historical and comparative exposition of the ideas of the United States and of Latin America with regard to the Monroe Doctrine, accompanied by documents in the form of annexes, a discussion of the principles of the Doctrine and their importance in the new understanding of international law, a statement of the European attitude toward the Doctrine and the principal cases in which it has or has not been applied by the United States, and lastly, comprising the greater part of the volume, a collection of the declarations of statesmen and opinions of publicists of Latin America and the United States.

Subventions to Journals of International Law

This activity was one of the earliest undertaken after the organization of the Division of International Law as a means of carrying out its purpose "to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries." In his first annual report, the Director called attention to the great potential service of these journals in popularizing the principles of international law and in disseminating accurate information upon the problems of international law. Their usefulness, however, was greatly circumscribed by the conditions under which they were published, namely, as private undertakings supported for the most part by the personal sacrifice of editors and contributors who give their time and services usually gratuitously.

It has not been the purpose of the Division to take over too large a share of the financial support of these journals, as such a course might tend to lessen the active interest of those engaged in the work. Small sums of money have been judiciously allotted, sometimes in the form of contributions to the publication costs in order that the financial burden might not fall too heavily upon the editors and publishers, and at other times in the form of subscriptions to limited numbers of copies so as to extend the circulation.

Since the war the Division has received numerous requests from European libraries which are in straitened finances for subscriptions to these journals, and the sums provided in these cases perform the double purpose of extending financial aid to the journals and of answering the needs of these libraries.

Five journals were originally selected in 1911 as mediums through which the Division might assist in this way in the development of international law. The number of journals thus assisted has now doubled, there being two in France, two in Germany, one in Belgium, one in Italy, one in Japan, one in Switzerland, one in Cuba, and one in the United States, as follows:

Revue Générale de Droit International Public

This French review, which is now in its thirty-second year, has maintained its high standard of excellence during the past year. In addition to the usual departments of chronicle, bibliographic matter and documents, some particularly interesting articles have been carried, such as "Indirect Damages in International Arbitrations," by André Hauriou, and "Territorial Waters in Straits, especially in narrow ones," by Professor J. G. Guerra of the University of Chile. The management of the *Revue* has in preparation a general index of its first twenty-five volumes, covering the years 1894 to 1918, inclusive, for which the Executive Committee has approved a subscription to 100 copies.

Journal du Droit International

This Journal, which is published in Paris under the editorship of Professor André Prudhomme, completed its volume for the year 1924 with its usual promptness. The Journal appears in six numbers, the last one being devoted to lists of treaties and laws, a systematic bibliography for the year, a chronological list of judicial decisions, an alphabetical list of parties, and an excellent index of the contents of the volume. Among the excellent articles printed by the Journal during the last year are a symposium on the Bolshevik revolution and the legal status of Russians from the French, English, and German points of view; Foreign Insurance Companies in France, by M. Lyon-Caen; and Recent Developments of Private International Law in England by Hugh H. L. Bellot. The Executive Committee has allotted the usual sum for subscriptions to the Journal for the year 1925. These subscriptions are to be used especially for the benefit of the countries of Central Europe.

Rivista di Diritto Internazionale

This Italian review of international law is issued by Athenaeum, a publishing house of Rome, Italy. The editing board consists of Professor D. Anzilotti of the University of Rome, who is a judge of the Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague, and Professors A. Cavaglieri and T. Perassi of the Higher Institutes of Economic and Commercial Sciences at Rome and Naples respectively. Judge Anzilotti, in his latest communication to the Endowment on the affairs of the Rivista, observes that some small improvement has taken place in its financial condition. The Rivista itself for 1924 shows an increase of nearly a hundred pages over the preceding volume. The contents consist regularly of scientific articles, comment upon international happenings and a chronicle, annotated court decisions, both international and national, a critical survey of foreign legislation and jurisprudence so far as they affect Italian interests, the text or a summary of all conventions concluded by Italy and of the most important of those of other

countries, book reviews and bibliographical notes, and notices of articles on international law in Italian and foreign periodicals.

The subvention heretofore granted to the Rivista by the Endowment has been in the form of subscription for a hundred copies; and the Director takes pleasure in recommending a continuance thereof for the ensuing year.

Revue de Droit Internationale et de Législation Comparée

This excellent review, which was founded by Messrs. Rolin-Jaequemyns, Asser and Westlake, completed its fifty-first year in 1924 under the direction of Professor Charles De Visscher of the University of Ghent. Among the notable articles printed in its 1924 issues are one on the free zones around Geneva by Dr. J. Paulus; a useful commentary upon the question of State responsibility as presented in the Corfu crisis, by C. De Visscher; a survey of the facts of the controversy between Denmark and Norway respecting Greenland, by F. Castberg; and one on arbitration and judicial settlement, by Professor Philip Marshall Brown. A renewal of the usual subvention for the ensuing year has been recommended in the estimates.

Japanese Review of International Law

Despite considerable difficulties consequent upon the great earthquake, this Review has succeeded in issuing with commendable promptness its regular complement of ten numbers for the year 1924, thus completing its twenty-third volume. According to the report of its treasurer, Viscount Hidei Fukuoka, the management distributed 8,000 copies during the year July, 1923–June, 1924. The Review, which is in the Japanese language with the exception of an occasional article or document in some European language, is directed by Professor Saburo Yamada, of the Tokyo Imperial University. Each monthly part contains several articles by eminent Japanese writers and departments of notes on European, American and Chinese affairs. We are pleased to note in the issues of the past year a number of articles by Professor Sakutoro Tachi of the University of Tokyo, who, as mentioned in my report of last year, had been compelled to discontinue acting as editor in chief owing to the condition of his health. Among many other articles of interest may be mentioned the following:

Dissimilar Treatment of Aliens in the United States of America, with Special Reference to the Japanese in California
The Establishing of Organs for Maintaining International Peace in Central America
The General Prohibition of Entrance of Foreigners
The Judicial Status of English Dominions
The Dawes Plan in View of Administrative Procedure
The New Rules of Expatriation

Revista de Derecho Internacional

As explained in previous reports of the Director,[1] this *Revista* was begun in 1922 by reason of the transformation of the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law* into an original Spanish journal of international law, to be issued as the official organ of the American Institute of International Law. This *Revista* is financed entirely by the Endowment, except for such income as may be received from subscribers.

Beginning with the first number, dated March 31, 1922, the *Revista* has been published regularly every quarter on the last days of March, June, September and December. In addition to the many interesting articles published in the four quarterly numbers for the year 1924, there were also published such important documents as the Treaties, Conventions and Resolutions of the Fifth International American Conference, and the Organization and Regulations of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. In a special number of the *Revista*, dated November 30, 1924, there was printed the Projects of Conventions drafted by the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law for consideration by the members of the Institute in Lima during the meeting of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, December 20, 1924, to January 6, 1925.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques, Politiques et Sociales

This *Revue*, which is published in Geneva by its founder, Antoine Sottile, principally in the French language, is a quarterly averaging upwards of a hundred pages per issue. The issues for 1924 in hand show that this newcomer into the field of international law and diplomatic science is conducted with ability and energy. Among the articles particularly noticed are the following: *The Franco-British Dispute on the Nationality Decrees in Tunis and Morocco* by Professor R. Redslob; *The New Conception of Neutrality* by Professor de Lasala Llanas; *The Finland Constitution* by Professor R. Erich; *The International Unions* by Professor K. Neumeyer; and *The Japanese Amendments to the Geneva Protocol* by M. Adatci.

Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht

This journal, which was assisted last year for the first time by the Endowment, promptly brought out its volume 32 in 1924, and the Endowment has already received the first issue of volume 33. Professor Niemeyer, in a preface dated January 1, 1925, in this latest issue says: "The Zeitschrift is to be of a practical, progressive, and international character, open to every scientific point of view and especially not denying the modern spirit of *jus naturae et gentium* which among other things finds expression in Article 38, number 3 of the Statutes of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in Article 5 of the German-Swiss Arbitration Treaty and Agreement."

[1]Year Book, 1922, p. 184; 1923, p. 276.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR VÖLKERRECHT

A description of this German review of international law may be found in the preceding report of the Director of the Division.[1] All of the issues of the thirteenth volume (1924), have not as yet been received. It is hoped that the delay in publication is only temporary, and a renewal of the subvention in the form of the subscriptions has been recommended in the estimates.

Among the articles in the first issue of 1924 are: *International Law and Public Law* by Dr. Wittmayer; *On the Historical Development of the Right of Option* by Dr. Walther Schoenborn; and *The Legal Status of International Streams based on Peace Treaties* by Dr. Alfred Lederle.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

While this journal is carried under the heading of subventions to journals of international law, the grant from the Endowment originated in the requests of European libraries for subscriptions to it which they are unable to purchase because of the state of international exchange.

Subventions to International Law Societies

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Endowment has endeavored for a number of years past to encourage attendance of the members of the Institute of International Law at its meetings by providing not only for the expenses of traveling, but for the living expenses at the place of meeting. The Director has been informed on every occasion that this generous interest taken by the Endowment in the labors of the Institute is justified by an increased attendance where a working number only would have been present, and has enabled the Institute to meet at times and places when the attendance would have been scant, had it not been for the intervention of the Endowment.

The first appropriation was made in 1911, and the proposed form was originally:

> *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee recommend to the Board of Trustees the appropriation of $20,000 . . . to be applied by the Institute of International Law to the expenses of its members attending the session of the Institute of International Law at Christiania in the year 1912.

It has since been the custom, because of confidence in the Institute and its authorities, to grant the subvention without reference to the purposes for which it was originally voted. The confidence has been justified in that the money has been used for the original purpose, namely, to secure attendance and, on some occasions, to obtain the meeting of commissions during the interval of the sessions, which otherwise would not have come together.

[1] See Year Book, 1924, p. 128.

The Institute is not an endowed body; its membership, when complete, consists of a hundred and twenty publicists—sixty full members, and sixty associates. To preserve the international aspect, there is a provision that not more than one-fifth of the members or associates can come from any one country. As a matter of fact, the membership is very widely spread, and it not infrequently happens that some twenty or thirty nations are represented in this informal and indirect way at the sessions. The silent, intangible influence of men drawn from different parts of the world, sitting together around a table during a week or ten days every year or every two years can not be expressed in any ordinary way. They always work in an atmosphere of peace and good-will, because they meet in a different city, the government of the country requesting their presence, and because everything is done for their pleasure and convenience. The older members greet each other as friends; and even the associates are acquainted with one another by their writings; they leave a session as friends. The result is, from the merely human standpoint, that the sessions are begetters of friendly feeling which, once started, is not interrupted even by a mistake here and there of their respective governments. But there is more to it than this. These men, coming from different countries, spending a few days together in intensive work, have been silently putting into the form of resolutions and draft conventions the best thought of their respective countries, and, therefore, of the world. And these informal resolutions and drafts are today to be found embodied in many an international treaty, and still more generally in the state papers of foreign offices of the past few generations.

The President of the Endowment has had occasion to look into the Institute, and the value of its services for many years past, and as the result of his investigations he has felt justified in saying on a public occasion that "in practice the work of the unofficial members of the Institute of International Law has made possible the success of the official conferences at The Hague, by preparing their work beforehand and agreeing upon conclusions which the official conferences could accept."[1] It is not too much to say that this feeling on the part of Mr. Root and its public expression will inure to the benefit of international law and its codification. He felt, and justly, that other bodies of a more or less similar character could render service, and it appears likely that because of Mr. Root's interest in the Institute of International Law, his knowledge of the services rendered by it, and his belief that other associations of a not dissimilar character could likewise render service, the cause of international law and its codification will be advanced. As a member of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague he proposed the resumption of the Hague Conferences, or, rather, a series of conferences to meet at regular intervals in the future, and to render their work fruitful, to have the projects drafted by various scientific bodies—instancing, in the first place, the Institute of International Law—to be laid before the conferences for such consideration as they should give to these preparatory labors. The American Institute of

[1] Mr. Root's address on Francis Lieber, delivered before the American Society of International Law in 1913. *American Journal of International Law*, 1913, vol. 7, pp. 453, 464–5.

International Law was mentioned, in second place, and in another part of this report the services which that body has been enabled to render because of Mr. Root's resolution will be stated. The Director shares Mr. Root's opinion as to the services which the European Institute has rendered in the past, and he knows from personal experience those which the Institute has rendered since it has received aid at the hands of the Endowment. During the World War it was impossible for the Institute to meet, made up as it is of publicists from the different nations. It is largely recruited from France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, and it was impossible for a period of four and a half years for them to come together. It has been difficult since the war, and the Director believes that had it not been for the aid of the Endowment these meetings would have had to be deferred to a later date. Fortunately, however, they have been resumed: the first of the *post bellum* series was held in Rome, in October 1921; the second in Grenoble in the last days of August and the first days of September 1922; the third in Brussels in August 1923; and the last in Vienna in the month of August 1924. The Director has referred in the Reports of the Division to each of these meetings except that of Vienna, which has been held since the last Report of the Division. It is not his purpose to recur to the previous meetings, and not much need be said of the session at Vienna. Each meeting has been a triumph, and each year the members appear to be more animated by the spirit of good-will and cooperation; indeed, at Vienna there was not, so far as the Director can recall, an indirect, much less a direct reference to the war. This is a result more important than the resolutions which they have been able to adopt, although their scientific value is not to be overlooked or underestimated. It is frequently said that the greatest result of an international conference is not its treaties, or conventions, but the friendly association of its members extended over a considerable period of time. This is only partly true of the Institute of International Law. Its resolutions and drafts are the greatest results of its meetings, although the by-product of friendship is an asset to the world at large.

The session at Vienna had three questions of importance upon its program: (1) the meaning of the diplomatic immunities to be accorded to the representatives of the League of Nations; (2) the execution of foreign judgments; (3) the effect to be given to the statute of prescription in a foreign country. The first subject is one of what is called public international law; the other two belong to what is called the conflict of laws by the English-speaking peoples, and private international law by the world at large. The experience had since the war is that a discussion of questions of public international law is more difficult and less productive of results than the discussion of questions of private international law. The result probably will be that a larger share of the program will for the next several sessions fall to the conflict of laws, than has been customary in the immediate past. This does not, of course, mean that questions of public international law will be overlooked. They will doubtless find their place, but great care will be used to select questions of a purely legal nature and which do not

invoke the political passions which have within recent memory torn the world asunder.

It was suggested at the session at Rome, by Mr. de la Barra, formerly Ambassador to the United States, and later President of Mexico, that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be discussed. This suggestion was accepted, as it seemed possible that questions affecting the League would be discussed judicially, irrespective of the document from which they were taken. Experience, however, has shown that this is not so; the session at Grenoble was largely devoted to the League of Nations and the consideration of these questions was unfruitful. The same may be said of the meeting at Brussels, in so far as it related to the Covenant; and the session at Vienna, after discussing one of the two questions taken from the Covenant, dropped the second, and decided to discontinue further discussion of the provisions of the Covenant at this time.

Knowledge of the theory and practise in the execution of foreign judgments led to a series of resolutions reconciling the opposition which seemed to prevail between the practise of the English-speaking peoples and those of the Continent. It was seen that each practise endeavored to carry into effect the principles of justice, and that the general practise could be stated, leaving it to each nation to carry this practise into effect by its own process. A conclusion was also reached upon the effect of prescription.

The session of Vienna therefore did not a little, but its greatest accomplishment was that it was found possible in 1924 for the members of the Institute drawn from the various countries, to meet in Vienna, the capital of one of the former Central Empires, and no member of the Institute who attended that session and saw the consequences of war in Austria is likely to advocate war as the best and most equitable means of settling international disputes.

As 1925 is the three-hundredth anniversary of the publication by Grotius of the first systematic treatise on the law of nations, it was natural that the Government of Holland should extend an invitation to the Institute to meet at The Hague. It was accepted, and the Institute will meet in the Peace Palace of The Hague on the 29th of July, 1925, for a period of a week to ten days. Dr. Loder, then President of the Permanent Court of International Justice and a distinguished jurist of Holland, was elected President for that session. It was inevitable that the Institute should meet in Holland, and because of Grotius it was eminently proper that Dr. Loder should preside at that session. Whatever disappointments Grotius had in life—and they were many—he would certainly express his gratification, could he appear in flesh before the Institute, that a permanent court of the nations for the settlement of their disputes of the law which he brought into repute should be established, and in session at the time of the meeting in the city of The Hague. Very appropriately, the Institute chose as its Vice President Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirvén, a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice. While this was a compliment to Dr. Bustamante, it was really more a compliment to the Institute, inasmuch as his rep-

utation is so secure that it is unaffected by the honors even of the Institute of International Law. There was another element which entered into the selection; his election showed the conquest which the Grotian system had made, for today it is the rule of conduct of no less than twenty-one free, sovereign and independent Republics of the New World which, in the day of Grotius, was beginning that process of colonization which has peopled an immense continent.

Under the auspices of the Netherland Government, and meeting in the Peace Palace, and to a certain extent in celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of Grotius, it is safe to predict that the session will be of scientific value. It will also, it is believed, be very important from the standpoint of administration, because it was understood at the Vienna session that the meeting at The Hague would consider whether the Institute should meet annually or once in every two years, as used to be the custom, and what subjects could, in the light of the traditions of the Institute, be best discussed in order to make for the progress of international law, and therefore, of international peace.

American Institute of International Law

In the budget to be submitted to the Trustees at the annual meeting, there is included no item for the American Institute of International Law, and there is no intention at the present time to ask for an appropriation for that organization. It would not, therefore, need to be mentioned in the present report, were it not for the fact that its members have been able to come together because of an item in last year's budget, and the American Institute has, it is believed, rendered a service to international law which justifies the appropriation made to it. For this reason, it is supposed that some of its activities will be of interest to the Trustees.

In the brief comment upon the Institute of International Law—difficult to define, as it is European and the term universal or *mondial*, while used in French is awkward in English—it is said that the American Institute was one of the bodies mentioned in Mr. Root's category of scientific associations which might render aid in the codification of international law. The failure of the League of Nations to accept Mr. Root's proposal for conferences in succession to those at The Hague, and to utilize the services of scientific associations in drafting projects which could properly be submitted to one of the conferences for its consideration, blocked for the time any resort to the American Institute of International Law. However, when the Conference of the Americas at Santiago de Chile in 1923 adopted a resolution to the effect that a Commission of two jurists from each of the American Republics should meet in Rio de Janeiro approximately in the course of 1925 to undertake the work of codification for the Americas, the Secretary of State of the United States turned to the American Institute, either conscious or unconscious of Mr. Root's resolution. The material facts have been stated in Secretary Hughes' own language, in a previous portion of this report; therefore, they will only be mentioned here in summary form.

On the 2d of January, 1924, upon Secretary Hughes' motion, the American Institute was requested in substance if not in form to undertake the codification of international law. It accepted this invitation, and its Executive Committee meeting in Paris put into shape a large number of conventions during the summer. These projects were printed in Spanish as a special number of the *Revista de Derecho Internacional*, the organ of the Institute. They were the basis of discussion by its members during the session of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress meeting at Lima on December 20, 1924, and adjourning on January 6th of the present year, and to which all of them were in one capacity or another delegates. The projects were revised and improved and referred to the Executive Committee of the American Institute which, with the addition of some members, was to give the projects a more adequate form. The Executive Committee, with the addition of these members, met at Habana in the latter part of February of this year, and gave to the projects the form in which they were laid before the Pan American Union by Secretary Hughes on the 2d day of March of the present year. The address which Secretary Hughes then delivered is reproduced elsewhere.[1] Therefore it is only necessary to say here that upon his motion a resolution of appreciation of the services of the Institute was unanimously adopted, and the Institute was requested to prepare a series of projects covering private international law for submission to the Commission of Jurists when it should meet at Rio de Janeiro.

It thus appears that the American Institute of International Law has already rendered services in the opinion of the twenty-one American Republics to international law and its codification, and it also appears that a still further service is expected of it in the course of the present and the next year in the matter of private international law. The fact that the Director is the President of the American Institute prevents him from dwelling further upon this matter. He is content to leave the appreciation of its services where the Secretary of State and the representatives of the Continent have left it.

It is proper to add, however, a closing word about the purpose for which the American Institute was founded, from the letter transmitting the projects to the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union:

> The American Institute was created not only to bring the American publicists together, and to enable them to cooperate in the broad domain of international relations, but also for the very purpose of aiding in the codification of the law of nations. This appears from an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Root under date of June 3, 1911:
>
> > After reflection and much discussion we came to the conclusion that the best way to draw the leaders of thought together would be to create an Institute of International Law, in which each country would have equal representation, say five members; that the members of each country should organize at their capital a local Society of International Law; that the American Institute should hold at Washington the first of its periodic meetings, to discuss scientific questions of international law, especially those relating to peace, so that little by little a code of international law might be drafted which should represent the enlightened thought of American publicists and be the result of their sympathetic collaboration.
>
> Then turning to the purpose of the proposed Institute, the letter continued:

[1] See *ante*, pp. 84–6.

> Our opinion is that a code of international law undertaken by delegates of the American governments would necessarily conform to the express instructions or to the practise of their governments; and that the code thus drafted would be political rather than scientific; that a better code could be produced by the painstaking study of unofficial publicists, and that such a code produced under such circumstances would not merely be better in itself, but would stand a better chance of adoption in whole or in part by the Governments, either expressly at some Pan American Conference or silently and piecemeal in the practise of the various foreign offices. In any event, it has seemed to us that the non-official cooperation of an equal number of publicists selected from the Republics composing the Pan American Union would be of the greatest service in the codification of international law by official delegates meeting in conference.

The date was not foreseen when this might happen. On the 2d of January, 1924, the invitation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union enabled the American Institute of International Law to realize its self-imposed mission.

THE GROTIUS SOCIETY

On October 8, 1917, the Executive Committee granted this Society a subvention of $1,250 for the fiscal year 1917–18 and the Trustees have continued to grant the same amount each year since then. The membership and influence of this Society is increasing yearly and it is believed that the small amount which the Endowment is contributing to its support is not only proving of benefit to the Society itself, but is also aiding considerably in the promotion of the objects for which the Endowment was established.

During the past year the Society lost one of its original members, Mr. E. A. Whittuck, who died in June 1924. He was a life-long student of law, and in his later years devoted himself to the promotion of international law. He was the founder and editor of the British Year Book of International Law. According to the report of the Executive Committee of the Society, dated June 30, 1924, three members have resigned and thirteen new members have been elected, including Judge B. C. J. Loder, President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as an Honorary Member.

The Executive Committee of the Society has held thirteen meetings during the past year. At the Annual General Meeting held on May 16, 1923, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Duke gave an address on "The Problem of International Law and Order," and the following papers were read at other meetings of the Society held during the past year:

A Mediaeval Pacifist: Pierre Du Bois
The Use of Poison Gas in War
Vienna in 1914
The Anglo-French Tunis Dispute
Transylvania
Private International Law and Bankruptcy and Liquidation of Companies
Territorial Waters
Continuous Voyage: The Present Position
Division of States: Its Effect on Obligations
The Treatment of Prisoners of War
Military Occupation of Alien Territory in Time of Peace

These papers appear in volume 9 of the Society's annual volume of transactions, entitled *Problems of Peace and War, Papers read before the Society in the year 1923*.

Besides the above-mentioned volume of transactions, the Society has issued during the past year a volume on "The Saar Controversy," by Dr. W. R. Bisschop, being No. 2 of the Society's publications. Lord Phillimore has written a preface to this volume commending Dr. Bisschop's "thoughtful and learned essay" as "a valuable contribution towards the materials for a final decision" upon that thorny question.

In closing his editorial note to volume 9 of the transactions, Dr. Hugh H. L. Bellot, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, makes note of the death of former President Wilson as follows:

> As we go to press comes the news of the death of ex-President Woodrow Wilson. In acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member of the Society the ex-President wrote to me from Paris under date 19th March, 1919, expressing his sense of the compliment and asking me to "express to the associates of the Society his gratification that they should have done him this honor." I need scarcely add that the honor was ours. This is not the time or place to attempt any estimate of his position among the leading statesmen of the world. Whatever may be the ultimate verdict of history upon his achievements none will deny that he sacrificed his life in the cause of peace. *Requiescat in pace.*

La Société de Législation Comparée

This Society has issued its usual publications during the last year. In the month of April it had the misfortune to lose by death its president, M. Stéphane Berge, who died at Romorantin at the age of sixty-two years, after a long official career spent principally in Tunis until his appointment in 1910 to the Court of Appeal at Paris. The Society at its meeting of June 3, 1924, elected as his successor M. Albert Troullier, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. A Rumanian Society of Comparative Legislation was formed on March 30, 1924, and is affiliated with the Paris Society. The accounts of the general sessions as given in the monthly bulletin show even more activity than in the years immediately following the war. In lieu of the section of the languages of the North there are now two sections, that of the Germanic and Scandinavian languages, and that of the Slav and Baltic languages. This is a result of the transformations arising out of the war which have increased the number and especially the importance of the Slav States. Alongside the Slav States is a list of new republics whose populations belong mainly to races which, in recent times, have not been independent. Henceforth the section of the German and Scandinavian languages will comprise Germany, Austria, German-Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, and Finland. Among the interesting articles and addresses appearing in the *Bulletin Mensuel*, now in its fifty-third year, are the one by M. J. Bezard-Falgas on "International Protection of Lost or Stolen Securities Payable to Bearer"; and one by M. R. Carré de Malberg, Professor at

Strassburg, on "The Question of the State Character of the German States and Article 76 of the Weimar Constitution."

Among the foreign laws printed in French translation and reviewed in the Society's *Annuaire de Législation étrangère* are noted the following: England, Deceased wife's sister marriage act, Protection of Key Industries; Belgian laws on the trade in narcotic drugs and on non-commercial societies; Dutch law on life insurance companies; Danish law on false indications of origin; the Polish Constitution; German laws on the referendum, consular jurisdiction, religious instruction; Canadian law on nationality; the Argentine Penal Code, etc. It also contains analyses of various foreign laws such as the English Railways Act and Education Act; Swiss law on the national bank; the Danish law on the damages caused by railroads; Egyptian law on rents; United States law on immigration.

The *Annuaire de Législation française* contains notices on the principal French laws voted in 1923.

Aid to International Law Treatises and Collections

De la Paix de Dieu à la Paix de Fer

This French brochure of 107 pages by Frédéric Duval, published in 1924, is the first of a series of historical studies on the peace question under the editorship of Vicomte G. de Romanet, entitled *Gesta pacis*. The preface is by Emile Chénon, professor on the Paris law faculty.

The author completed his manuscript in 1912, and an epitome of it (42 pages) appeared as a chapter under the title "The practical application of the doctrine of the Church on war in the Middle Ages" in *L'Église et la guerre* in 1913, a fact which speaks well for the high quality of the book, for in 1917 *L'Église et la guerre* was crowned by the French Academy.

The portions of the book particularly interesting to the Division of International Law are: "The beginning of International Law" and Chapter V, entitled "The Papacy's Rôle of Pacificator: Arbitral Interventions." The whole volume, however, is relevant to the purposes of the Endowment.

The Executive Committee, by a resolution of October 24, 1924, made an allotment for the purchase and distribution of copies of the brochure to the Endowment's depository libraries.

Politis: La Justice Internationale

This book is the product of a series of lectures delivered at the Academy of International Law at The Hague and the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales by Professor Nicolas Politis of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, on the subject of the theory and practise of arbitration. A small volume of 325 pages, of which 70 consist of documents,

it is intended, the author states in his foreword, "both for specialists in the law of nations and diplomatic history and for all who are not indifferent to the progress of international institutions, and for this reason is free from all cumbersome and useless scientific matter, containing only necessary notes completed by a collection of documents."

This book proposes to show (he continues) the slow penetration of the idea of justice into international relations. For many this will be a revelation. For what strikes one most in the life of peoples is the too frequent triumph of force over law and of arbitrary will over justice. Few suspect that beneath this dark surface law is taking root, growing and penetrating everywhere, together with its natural and indispensable sanction—justice. . . . International justice has a long past. For a great number of centuries it has followed the route of internal justice. Like the latter, it began by being an expedient. In its image it tends to become a system.

The Executive Committee, by resolution of April 24, 1924, authorized the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of this volume, and they have been distributed directly to certain Endowment depository libraries by the publishers under directions from this office.

French Translations of Prize Decisions

German Prize Cases. Part II

The aid extended by the Division to this series of French translations of prize decisions of the leading belligerents of the World War, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, is described in previous reports.[1] These decisions are collected, translated and published under the editorship of M. Paul Fauchille of Paris. By resolution of February 28, 1920, the Executive Committee authorized the purchase and distribution of 150 copies of each volume of the series as it appeared, and in pursuance thereof the Committee on April 24, 1924, authorized a subscription to the usual number of copies of Part II of the German Prize Decisions, which although appearing separately and being designated as Part II, is merely a continuation of the first 192 pages of the volume. The publishers have distributed the copies to the depository libraries to which the preceding volumes of the series were sent.

Work of the Division in Relation to Its Objects

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in New York on November 21, 1924, the Director prepared a statement regarding the work of the Division of International Law and its relation to the objects of the Endowment assigned to that Division. The Trustees at the meeting directed that the statement of the Director on this subject be printed and distributed to them in pamphlet form. The Director believes that the best way of complying with this

[1] Year Book, 1920, p. 125; Year Book, 1923, p. 284.

direction is to transmit it with this report. It is therefore appended hereto. Although some of the subjects referred to in the statement are covered in greater detail in the present report, it seems to be better to print the text of the statement just as it was prepared for the Trustees in November last, rather than to attempt to change it so as to avoid slight repetitions.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 17, 1924.

APPENDIX

Statement of the Director of the Division of International Law, Presented to the Semi-annual Meeting of the Trustees, November 21, 1924

On December 14, 1910, Mr. Carnegie gave the sum of ten million dollars, to Trustees whom he had himself selected, "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." In the course of the letter to his Trustees, Mr. Carnegie stated his belief that the "shortest and easiest path to peace" lay in broadening the scope of arbitration to disputes involving questions of honor. He was led to his observations by a statement in President Taft's address (Mr. Carnegie called it President Taft's platform) before the Peace and Arbitration Society of New York, on March 22d of that year. In his address the then President said: "I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship." Experience shows that a rule of law is fatal to the claim of national honor, and that the best way to broaden the scope of arbitration, and, therefore, of peaceful settlement, is to extend the domain of law and to devise rules for the judicial settlement of international disputes.

In the next place, Mr. Carnegie quoted a recent statement of President Taft at the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, to the effect that the nineteen American Republics should find some way of intervening to suppress a quarrel between any other two of them.

In approving these views of the then President of the United States, Mr. Carnegie reprobated in the strongest terms the nation which "insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute." Mr. Carnegie expressed the hope, in this connection, that his Trustees would press "forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not." This would seem to have been a request on Mr. Carnegie's part to expand the rules of law so as to cover all quarrels between nations.

Mr. Carnegie next quoted the Senate and House Resolution of 1890 requesting the President "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." Of the resolution thus worded, he says, "Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them."

And Mr. Carnegie concludes the statement of his views on the peace movement by an observation which has lost none of its timeliness in the fourteen years

which have since passed: "If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise."

Arbitration is to be broadened by eliminating all exceptions, general treaties of arbitration are to be concluded by nations in advance of their disputes, and peace conferences such as those of The Hague are commended. Through arbitration; through the obligation to arbitrate, and through peace conferences, peace is to come into the world.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, on behalf of the Trustees, moved the acceptance of the trust fund of ten million dollars, saying that, "They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished."

Mr. Carnegie was present in person at the meeting of his Trustees, and read the letter from which extracts have been made. Upon the conclusion of the formal proceedings involved in the acceptance of the trust, the eminent American statesman who had concluded every one of the twenty-three treaties of arbitration to which Mr. Carnegie referred, and who now, as then, presides over Mr. Carnegie's Trustees, arose and said:

> My feeling about this trust is that if it is to be of value, as I hope and believe it is, it must be something different from many enterprises in behalf of peace which we have known, in one respect. That is, that it must be thorough, practical; and it must base its action upon a careful, scientific and thorough study of the causes of war and the remedies which can be applied to the causes, rather than merely the treatment of symptoms.
>
> I think the field of general observation upon the subject of war and peace, general exposition of the wrongfulness of war, and the desirableness of peace, is already pretty well covered. I think this foundation will be of little use unless it does something further than that, and to do that, to do something further than that, we must do what the scientific men do, we must strive to reach some deeper insight into the cause of the diseases, of which war is a symptom, than can be obtained by casual and occasional consideration. That deeper insight can be attained only by long and faithful and continuous study and investigation.

"The objects" of the Endowment, as stated by the Trustees, are, "to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and in particular—

> (b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.
>
> (d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.
>
> (f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

These three phases of the Endowment's activities were assigned to the Division of International Law in the year following the creation of the Endowment.

Peaceful settlement, it is believed, culminates in the judicial settlement of international disputes. Therefore, the Division of International Law, from the moment of its organization has, in season and out of season, advocated the creation of a permanent court of international justice; and through the cooperation of the President of the Endowment, and of the Director of the Division of International Law, that happy result has been achieved.

To enable an international court of justice to settle the disputes of nations according to law, it is necessary that the law be at hand, or that it be created. Experience shows that it can be, because it has been created at international conferences as a part of the program for which such bodies have been called. The Division of International Law therefore has devoted itself consciously to the analysis of the work and of the proceedings of such bodies, as a preparation to the resumption of international conferences of the Hague type, interrupted by the World War.

While international law becomes known through the practise of nations, it is advisable that there be a center in which international law should be studied, its principles analyzed, commented, and diffused. This is the function of the Hague Academy of International Law, which was established through the endeavors of the Division of International Law.

International law may be developed through international conferences, and be given the form of a code for the guidance of the Permanent Court of International Justice; but in the opinion of many, the vast and preparatory labor of codification of international law can and should be done by painstaking investigation of publicists, and the cooperation of scientific bodies known as Institutes of International Law.

Because of this, the Division of International Law has accorded financial aid to the Institute of International Law meeting in Europe, and has created the American Institute of International Law, meeting in the Western Hemisphere.

The Division of International Law has not confined its efforts to these four phases of international activity, but these four have given unity to its work, and, omitting other and important services which it has sought to render, I desire to confine myself to a consideration of these four phases, in the belief that they of themselves, justify its establishment.

I. Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague

The Permanent Court begins and triumphs with Mr. Root, and I regard it as the greatest honor of my life—if I may speak in the first person—to have been permitted to cooperate with him in the creation of this beneficent institution. In an address delivered before the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in New York, in April 1907, under the Presidency of Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, said that further progress in peaceful settlement seemed to require the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice which should admin-

ister law through judges devoting their lives to their judicial duties, in much the same sense as do the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He felt that arbitration was a continuance of diplomatic process; that the rules were colored by the standards of diplomatic procedure; and that the fear of this process prevented a larger use of arbitration. He felt, however, that if it were understood that the judges were to be judges, and not negotiators, and that they acted under a sense of judicial responsibility, instead of under that sense of diplomatic responsibility which characterizes negotiators, the nations would be more inclined to submit their disputes to a court which, by its creation and limitations, would decide controversies according to principles of law. Believing this, he therefore instructed the American delegates to the Second Peace Conference meeting at The Hague in 1907, to advocate the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice, to be composed of judges, in the selection of which, the languages and the different systems of law would be considered, so that the Court, when created, would be an understanding court, and, as such, satisfactory to the nations.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, later Vice President of the Endowment, was Chairman of the American Delegation, and made the proposal in accordance with Mr. Root's instructions. The present speaker, then Technical Delegate to the Conference, was reporter of the Committee to which the Court project was submitted, and he piloted it through the Committee and the Conference. The result was the acceptance by the Conference of a draft project for the creation of a permanent tribunal of justice under the somewhat misleading name of a Court of Arbitral Justice. The judges were not appointed, inasmuch as it was difficult, owing to the shortness of time and the newness of the subject, to agree upon a method satisfactory to all of the nations. As it was, the draft convention dealing with the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the proposed Permanent Court was adopted, and the nations were asked to agree upon the appointment of the judges through diplomatic channels, and thus to call the court into being. Through the establishment of the Endowment, the Director of the Division of International Law was able to keep this project of a Permanent Court of International Justice before the world at large, without which, it would doubtless have dropped by the wayside, as have many other worthy projects.

On the eve of the Great War an agreement was in sight through the intervention of the Government of the Netherlands, by the terms of which the Court was to be created for nine Powers, with the right of any and every nation to use it upon terms of equality by the appointment of a judge *ad hoc*, for any case to which it should be a party—a principle which, it will be observed, figures in the present Permanent Court of International Justice.

After the war a conference of the Allied and Associated Powers met at Paris in order to devise the terms of peace for submission to Germany. A Society of Nations was to be created, and in the original draft, then called the constitution of this association, the creation of an international court of justice did not figure. In the final draft, it was included as Article XIV of the Covenant of the League

of Nations, which was directed to propose a plan for the proposed court. The process through which judicial settlement, which had been discarded by the leaders of the Conference, became embodied in the Covenant will one day be known; suffice it to say at present that not the least influence was that of the Chairman of this meeting. Wisely the Council—a political body—did not attempt to draft a judicial institution. It invited leading jurists from the world at large; and on June 16, 1920, the so-called Advisory Committee of Jurists met at The Hague, in the Peace Palace due to Mr. Carnegie's munificence. The members were ten in number—five selected from the large countries; five from the smaller ones—and in that body, the Chairman of this meeting represented the wisdom, thought and experience of America. His method of appointing the judges and thus establishing the Court in accordance with the main lines of the Draft Convention of 1907 was acceptable to the Advisory Committee, and to the Council and Assembly of the League. The Court is now installed in The Hague, and, appropriately, in the Peace Palace. Through your Chairman's partiality, the Director of the Division of International Law was directed to attend in an advisory capacity; and of the sum of fifty thousand dollars voted by the Trustees for the expenses, thirty-five thousand were returned.

II. International Conferences

The first International Peace Conference met at The Hague in 1899, upon the initiative of Nicholas II, Czar of All the Russias and the invitation of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands. It opened its labors on the 18th day of May and concluded them on the 29th of July of the same year, with the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes to its credit.

The second of the Peace Conferences of The Hague met in the summer of 1907. It opened its labors on the 15th of June and concluded them on the 18th of October, with a large series of conventions to its credit, mostly of a law-making character, including, among others, the Draft Convention for a Permanent Court of International Justice, to which reference has already been made.

According to Secretary Root's instructions, Mr. Choate secured an agreement on the part of the Conference for a third of the series to meet approximately seven years from the date of the adjournment of the second. Preparations for the third peace conference were under way when the great war of 1914 halted them. Belief is current in many quarters that conferences of the Hague type will resume their sessions, as they were needed before the war, and as they are assuredly more needed after its termination.

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, your Chairman proposed a continuation of these conferences, and his proposal was unanimously approved by the Committee. Its main provisions should be stated in his own language. They are:

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Convinced that the security of states and the well-being of peoples urgently require the extension of the empire of law and the development of all international agencies for the administration of justice,

Recommends:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.

2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.

3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.

4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

III. That the Conference be named Conference for the Advancement of International Law.

IV. That this Conference be followed by further successive conferences at stated intervals to continue the work left unfinished.

The Division of International Law has made available to the English-speaking peoples in all parts of the world the proceedings of the First and Second Conferences of The Hague. It has brought together, within a single volume, in French as well as in English, the reports of the different committees presented to the Conferences, explaining and justifying each of the conventions and declarations. As the labors of each Conference are essential to those of its successor, the proceedings of the two Conferences are a preparation for the third, which cannot, it is believed, be long delayed. When that body meets, it will use these publications of the Division of International Law just as the Armament Conference of 1921–22 in Washington used MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894–1919*, published by the Division.

When the World War seemed to be drawing to its close, the Department of State requested the Director of the Division of International Law to undertake the preparation of a large series of documents for the aid of the American delegates to the proposed peace conference, when it should take place. With the approval of the Trustees, the Division of International Law and the headquarters at Washington had already been placed at the disposal of the Department of State. The Director of the Division attended the Conference in person as one of the two general Legal Advisers and as a Technical Delegate to the Conference, spending a year in Paris in connection with its labors. It is proper to remark, in this connection, that Mr. Finch, Assistant Director of the Division, and Mr. Crocker, of the Division, attended the Conference as Assistant Legal Advisers.

On the 12th of November, 1921, a Conference for the Limitation of Armament and for the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, opened in the City of Washington, under the Chairmanship of Secretary Hughes. The Chairman of this meeting was among the five delegates of the United States, and the Director of

the Division of International Law was one of the American advisers. At the request of the Department of State, the Division of International Law had prepared documents in the form of monographs for the use of the Conference. Of these, however, it is not necessary to speak, as the Chairman of this meeting has, in an address before the Trustees of April 21, 1922, mentioned the publication of the Division which, in his opinion and doubtless in the opinion of his colleagues, was the most important of the many, and the services which the Division of International Law rendered to the Conference, and can render in the future. He said:

As to the work of the Division of International Law, that is a business of instruction, a business of education, a business not to make all members of a democracy international lawyers, but to put everywhere possible the material by means of which the leaders of opinion in all communities may know what are the real rights and duties of their country, so that it may be possible for the people who do not study and are not competent to understand, to get a source of intelligent and dispassionate information. And that process has been going on steadily.

We had one very important illustration of the advantage of it during the past year. I really do not know how the Far Eastern work of the late Conference upon the Limitation of Armament could have been done without MacMurray's book which had just a few months before been published by the Endowment. The whole process of ranging the nine nations represented in the Conference upon a basis of agreement for the treatment of Chinese questions so as to facilitate the heroic efforts of the Chinese people to develop an effective and stable self-government would have been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, if we had not had those two big volumes published by the Endowment upon our tables for access at any moment. We were continually referring to them and the members could turn to such a page and find such a treaty and such an agreement and have the real facts readily accessible. If the tentative arrangement towards helping the Chinese in their struggle works out, as I think it will, the publication of those books, at the time when they were published, will be worth to the world all the money that has been spent on the Division of International Law from the beginning. There were a dozen other books to which we continually referred.

The assistance of the Division of International Law of this Endowment in that Conference very well illustrates the way in which help can be given. I used to come in here and I would find like as not some Frenchman or Japanese or Dutchman, or members of the other delegations, consulting with Dr. Scott, or in the library. There was a feeling that this was a kind of neutral ground, that this was a place where they could get sympathy and help. It was unlike going to the American Government. They could come here in a way they could not go to the State Department. And many a rough place was smoothed out and many an excitement was cooled down in that way.

III. The Hague Academy of International Law

Mr. Nelidow, President of the Second Peace Conference, called attention to a project to establish, with the cooperation of the Governments, an Academy of International Law at The Hague, in which systematic instruction should be given in public international law and in the conflict of laws—to use the English expression, but which in other parts of the world is called private international law. He considered the undertaking to be very useful—otherwise, he would not have called it to the attention of the Conference and given it the prestige of his approbation. He thought, however, that it should be undertaken by private initiative and supported by private munificence. In this connection, he mentioned the name of Mr. Carnegie. There was at the time a project for the establishment of a university in

The Hague, as a part of a larger project; but when the Carnegie Endowment was established—indeed, before its establishment—the Director discussed with Mr. Asser, a distinguished publicist of Holland, the advisability of a smaller scheme, one more in accordance with Mr. Nelidow's suggestion. Mr. Asser formed a committee of representative Dutch publicists, of which he acted as Chairman, and upon their recommendation and the support of enlightened publicists throughout the world, the Executive Committee recommended to the Trustees the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague. The Trustees voted its creation and its financial support to the extent of forty thousand dollars a year, and arrangements were made for its formal opening in August, 1914. The Great War prevented at that time further progress. Upon the return of peace, the question was taken up, and, availing themselves of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, the Chairman of this meeting and your speaker discussed the advisability of action in its behalf. As a result of discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,
>
> Gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express the hope that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, and whose operation has, owing to circumstances, been interrupted, shall, as soon as possible, enter upon its activity alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the Peace Palace at The Hague.

On July 14, 1924, the Academy was formally opened in the Peace Palace, under the Presidency of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland and in the presence of the entire Diplomatic Corps at The Hague. Two days later, on Monday, the 16th, the Academy began its labors. Its success was instantaneous.

The Curatorium—as the board of trustees of the Academy is called—is made up of twelve members of different nationalities, of which a member from Holland, and the Director of the Division of International Law, are permanent. It determines the program for the ensuing year, and invites the professors. It has wisely decided that until the situation of the war changes, only topics of the law of peace shall be discussed, inasmuch as questions relating to the war can not at present be approached in the spirit of detachment which science requires. The purpose is to have timely questions of international law and of international relations discussed by competent persons of different nationalities, before an audience of students drawn from the different countries of the world.

The Academy meets for a period of two months at The Hague, between the middle of July and the first week of September, so as not to interfere with the sessions of any university, academy, or school of political science. The instruction is intended to be of an advanced nature, taking up the consideration of the subjects where national institutions leave off. It therefore supplements; it does not compete. The Academy is appropriately installed in the Peace Palace, as it is in the highest sense of the word an agency of peace. But the quarters are

cramped. In 1923, 350 students enrolled, but only 130 could be accommodated; in the present year, some 400 enrolled, but only the same number of students were admitted. The professors on each occasion were chosen from 16 different countries; the student body on each occasion was from some 30 different countries. It is an international institution in an international city, with an international professorate and an international student body, and the instruction is in French, the international language.

It will be seen, Mr. Chairman, that in effect, although not in form, each session of the Academy is a conference of teachers of international law drawn from sixteen different countries; and that it is a conference of students of international law drawn from no less than thirty. The subjects professed dealt in the first year with the fundamentals of international law. The present year dealt with certain phases of these subjects, and it is expected that from year to year topics of a timely nature will be discussed in all their bearings, so that the proceedings will interest not only students and professors, but foreign offices of every nation. The student body is insistent that the courses be published, in order that they may have the benefit in permanent form of their instruction, and arrangements are being made to that effect with the result that each session will advance international law as a science and as an art, and that the principles of international law applicable in the present, as well as in the past, will be diffused throughout the world, not merely by word of mouth, but by the printed page.

It should be said, in this connection, that while the professors receive a moderate honorarium, the student body is admitted gratuitously.

The first session of the Academy was an instant success; the second session appears to have given even greater satisfaction—and while prophecy is dangerous, it would seem that the world has been endowed with a further agency of peace, appropriately installed in the Peace Palace of The Hague, alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose labors it analyzes, popularizes, and makes known to the farthermost parts of the globe.

IV. Codification of International Law

It has been stated in the course of this memorandum that the labors of international conferences can be aided by the researches of publicists and the labors of scientific bodies. The Chairman of this meeting has on more than one occasion stated in public that the fruitful results of the First and Second Conferences at The Hague would have been impossible had it not been for the labors in advance of the Institute of International Law. Indeed, he has been inclined to consider this body as a preparatory committee of the international conference, and so impressed has he been with the usefulness of bodies of this kind, that in his first resolution laid before the Advisory Committee in behalf of the resumption of conferences of the Hague type, it is provided in its second article that—

the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the Union Juridique Internationale, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable.

The resolution fared badly at the hands of the Council; it was rejected in its entirety by the League of Nations where, according to the official report, the following colloquy took place, December 18, 1920:

LORD ROBERT CECIL (South Africa) said he hoped that the resolution would not be adopted. He did not think that a stage had yet been reached in international relations at which it was desirable to attempt the codification of international law.

The PRESIDENT said that it was not proposed to codify international law under this recommendation, but only to discover the best means of doing so.

LORD ROBERT CECIL said that either the recommendation was submitted with serious intention of proceeding to the codification of international law, or it was a pious hope of no real value or importance. He was opposed to the recommendation because, if it meant something it was bad and, if it meant nothing, it was worse.

Mr. Root's resolution had better luck, however, with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which, upon the motion of the Secretary of State, invited the American Institute of International Law to hold a session in the present year in order to consider the question of codification, and to have its labors in that field submitted to the official Commission of Jurists composed of two publicists of each of the twenty-one American Republics, to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925, in accordance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago in the course of 1923.

It happens that the American Institute of International Law was created with such a purpose in mind. I quote from a memorandum under date of June 3, 1911, prepared for the Chairman's attention after a conference with Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, a distinguished publicist of Chile, with whose cooperation the American Institute of International Law was founded.

I suggested [it is the Director of the Division of International Law speaking] the establishment in the capital of each Latin-American country of a local society of international law which might work in harmony with our society, and Mr. Alvarez expressed himself as heartily in favor of the idea. After reflection and very much discussion, we came to the conclusion that the best way to draw the leaders of thought together would be to create an American Institute of International Law, in which each country should have equal representation, say five members; that the members of each country should organize at their capital a local society of international law; that the Institute should hold annual meetings, preferably at Washington, and discuss scientific questions of international law, especially those relating to peace, so that, little by little, a code of international law might be drafted which would represent the enlightened thought of American publicists and be the result of their sympathetic collaboration. Mr. Alvarez informed me that he was on his way to Paris to prepare a draft code of international law to be presented to the committee appointed pursuant to the resolution of the Pan American Conference [of 1906].

Knowing that the delegates of the Governments would not represent international law but the views of the Governments appointing them, that is to say, that the code would be political instead of scientific, I suggested that a much more satisfactory code could be produced by the painstaking

study of unofficial publicists, and that a code produced under such circumstances would not merely be better in itself but would stand a better chance of adoption in whole or in part by the Governments, either expressly at some Pan American Conference or silently and piecemeal in the practice of the various offices.

What was dimly foreseen in 1911 is a reality in 1924, and on the 4th of December, the Director of the Division of International Law leaves for Lima as a Delegate of the United States to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, and to attend the special session of the American Institute of International Law meeting at Lima in connection with and under the auspices of that Congress, in order to consider the codification of international law, at the request of the twenty-one Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

It is appropriate to add in this connection that the first meeting of the American Institute was held in Washington, in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and that on that occasion it adopted a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations, of American origin and American workmanship, intended to be the cornerstone of any code of international law. In his address at Philadelphia on November 30, 1923, on the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, Secretary of State Hughes took occasion to refer to this declaration, accepting it on behalf of the United States, and stating that it puts in the form of law the policy of the United States towards the Republics of Latin America. In view of the importance of this Declaration, both on the part of Secretary Hughes and of the American Institute, I deem it advisable to quote a few lines from the address:

First.—We recognize the equality of the American Republics, their equal rights under the law of nations. Said Chief Justice Marshall: "No principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations. . . . It results from this equality that no one can rightfully impose a rule upon another."

At the first session of the American Institute of International Law, held in Washington in the early part of 1916, the jurists representing the American Republics adopted a declaration of the rights and duties of nations. This declaration stated these rights and duties "not in terms of philosophy or of ethics but in terms of law," supported by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The declaration set forth the following principles:

> I. Every nation has the right to exist, and to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the state to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending states.
>
> II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other states, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the rights of other states.
>
> III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other nation belonging to the society of nations, and all nations have the right to claim and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."
>
> IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and all persons whether native or foreign found therein.
>
> V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

It can not be doubted that this declaration embodies the fundamental principles of the policy of the United States in relation to the Republics of Latin America. When we recognized these

Republics as members of the family of nations we recognized their rights and obligations as repeatedly defined by our statesmen and jurists and by our highest court.

The American Institute is a pioneer in the great work which, if successful, will give the twenty-one American Republics a code of international law by which their conduct shall be measured and their intercourse controlled. If successful, it will point the way to the preparation of a general code for the other members of the international community, and it will supply to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and any international court of justice in the Western Hemisphere, the law to be administered by its judges in international disputes submitted to judicial settlement.

> How far that little candle throws his beams!
> So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the Division of International Law has both in letter and in spirit, endeavored to give effect to the policy urged upon the Trustees by Mr. Carnegie in his letter of December 14, 1910, creating the Endowment of International Peace.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

It is now some six years since the work of the Division of Economics and History has been concentrated upon the preparation of the Economic and Social History of the World War. Although it is too soon to attempt to appraise the value of what has already been done in the fulfilment of this plan, it is nevertheless fitting that from time to time those responsible for the program should turn from the detailed chronicle of current work to recall the purpose and direction of the enterprise as a whole.

The purpose of the History was to ascertain so far as was possible at the present time the extent of the displacement caused by the World War in the normal processes of civilization. The subject-matter, therefore, was not properly the war itself but the history of modern civilization under the stress of war. The purpose of such a survey, or at least its justification by a foundation for international peace, lay mainly in the fact that no such analysis of the effect of war upon society had ever been made. Although there is no other theme in history more constant than war and none which plays a larger rôle in it, yet there has never been until now an attempt to analyze the war process as such. History has simply accepted the fact of war and limited its interest to the narrative of causes, the course of military events and the terms of treaties of peace. The double threads of politics and strategy, such as one finds already in Thucydides, are the warp and woof of practically all war histories down to the present time. No comprehensive attempt has yet been made to measure the effects upon Europe of the Napoleonic wars, outside of the rather obvious recasting of the political framework of Europe or the casual and partial studies of commerce, finance and vital statistics, made on imperfect source material by researchers, long posterior to the event. The same is equally true of other modern wars, the only ones for which sufficient data could be available for serious investigation.

In short, history has never yet taught us what war does. This being so, there could hardly be a well-informed public opinion with reference to its legitimacy as an instrument for the attainment of a nation's purpose. When responsible statesmen in the years preceding the World War held the view that wars were not only inevitable but beneficial to the states engaged in them—a necessary surgery in the process of social evolution—there was no answer that could be made other than that of a contrary opinion. The social and political sciences had never analyzed the data in the case.

It should be said in passing that the situation thus outlined with reference to

war is also true of most other questions in the field of the social and political sciences. The analysis of the facts of human history is at least a century behind the development of the physical sciences. We have been satisfied hitherto with the chance methods of fumbling, through trial and error. While we have been learning to appropriate the products of science for the intimate details of daily life, we have left the determination of the largest issues, both national and international, to ancient tribal prejudice, corrected but slightly by half-knowledge or *a priori* theories of the doctrinaire. Intelligence—in the shape of the physical sciences—has assumed control of the material relationships of men and nations to a far greater degree than of their human relationships. The result is by no means reassuring; for the processes of destruction which are invoked in war lie chiefly in the field of the physical sciences, where control is developing most; while the constructive processes of peace, based more upon human elements, varied and uncertain in origin and scope, lag behind or lose ground. More especially is this true of the formal efforts to find substitutes for war. Compared with the achievements of science, the creations of politics in this regard are still little more than primitive.

That is not to say that one can look forward to any immediate reconstruction of society upon the basis of logic or even of reason. The applied social and political sciences may measure with increasing accuracy the movement and probable direction of events; but the phenomena with which they deal always tend to escape control. The most that one can demand of intelligence in this regard is that it be ready to remake its judgments on the basis of knowledge rather than of accepted prejudice, and that its motives for action and the subsequent policies should be reconsidered and determined in the light of objective study. It is as a part of this process of clarification that the history of the World War offers its contribution.

The difficulties, however, of such a method of inductive study are great. The complexities of modern civilization have developed in geometric ratio with the progress of inventions. To a large extent these new relationships can be measured by statistical formulae, and in a single field, at least, one may calculate the curves of progress or recession. This measurable element is the proper field of economic inquiry. But there remains, in addition, the imponderable forces which escape mathematics. They are the subject-matter of history proper. Both combine in the field of economic and social history.

First, a word concerning the more purely economic problems with which the Economic and Social History of the World War must deal. Any attempt to measure the displacement caused by the War involves much more than a simple statistical calculation of the effort expended or the cost incurred at the time. It is not a problem in statics but in dynamics. It must, first of all, ascertain the probabilities as to the course of events had there been no war to interrupt them. This is a calculation which precedes the narrative in each division of the Economic History. Taken subject by subject the problem has been successfully faced in most of the industrial and commercial history covered in the European Series. But the prob-

lem assumes other dimensions the moment one comes to put these different contributions together in order to calculate what might be called the progressive movement of the world's prosperity, whose upward curve the World War shattered. This was not a single consistent line even in any one country but rather an intermittent series of progress and decline, corresponding to some as yet not fully apprehended law of the recurrence of periods of prosperity and hard times. As an illustration, if one takes the problem of unemployment in Great Britain as affected by the War, one must measure its extent against a probable recurrence of hard times had there been no war at all. These factors in the development of the modern business world are commonplaces in economic theory, but none the less are constantly ignored in popular presentations of the problem. The data are as yet unavailable for the formulation of a scientific statement of the costs of the War.

As pointed out in previous reports, the subjects considered in this economic section of the War History have, for the most part, dealt with problems arising from war-time controls of industry, commerce, finance or labor. It was inevitable that this should be so since this was the greatest single fact in the transformation of the economic activities of war-time. But in judging these controls there are naturally two points of view—that of the administrator who was in control and that of the controlled capitalist or worker. So far the narrative has come mainly from the former class. This, also, is almost inevitable since the records of government control alone can offer complete statistical data; and they, in turn, demand interpretation by those familiar with the processes to be described. But in many cases the industrial community itself has a different point of view from that embodied in official figures; and, were the economic survey to be complete, this variant and sometimes critical judgment should also be registered. The opponents of government control should have fair opportunity for expressing their objections. As a matter of fact, this opportunity was offered to more than one branch of industry; but—except in France and Germany—the critic has been reluctant to turn historian. It is of course true that there are various and sound reasons why business, while objecting to what it calls the "bureaucratic" point of view, finds difficulty in offering a substitute narrative which might involve the opening up of trade secrets. There is little likelihood, therefore, that the full story of the effect of the War upon business will ever be adequately told by business itself. That being so, it is a matter of no small moment that the volumes in this series which have been written by those who directed the controls should have been recognized so generally in the press as having risen above the war-time controversies to the impartial attitude of the historian.

The extent to which this has been achieved in the British Series is a matter for constant comment in the press notices. That element of personal or of official justification which the reader might naturally expect to find in post-war memoirs of this character, and to which attention was drawn by the Editor in his General Preface, has been almost entirely eliminated through the cooperation of the au-

thors with the various editorial boards. In this connection it should be noted that there has been no attempt in the volumes published so far, to justify the theories of war-time government as applicable to peace-time conditions. Practically the only dissatisfaction which has been expressed in the press with reference to the treatment of war-time government control has been on the part of those who would have wished to see in these volumes documentary evidence of the validity of such control under normal conditions. The volumes so far published have not contributed to this theory. In fact, their conclusions, as a whole, run directly counter. It is, however, becoming more and more apparent that the theory outlined in last year's report concerning the inevitability of the control of industry in war-time is a sound conclusion. While the History, itself, is not concerned with movements of reform based upon this conviction, it may contribute ultimately toward the general acceptance of some practical plan for taking the profit out of war through the conscription of capital, as well as labor, which, if known beforehand, might well prove an effective check to the spread of that kind of provocative chauvinism in business circles which has been a frequent menace to peace, in the dealings between commercial nations.

Economic history rests largely upon statistical data. Social history has no such standards of measurement. The phenomena of social life are mostly imponderable and illusive. In this field, therefore, judgment and insight count more than the precision of measurements. The technique of history is and always will remain as much an art as a science. It is true that in some fields, like those of criminology, measurements serve as a definite guide, where the extent of the revolt against existing morals may be definitely established. But relatively few such opportunities to employ the statistical method are available in the broad and variant fields of social history. Indeed, of all branches of history, this is admittedly the most difficult; for it attempts to deal with the common lives of common men, and hitherto such prosy facts have generally not been regarded as material for history. The result has been to perpetuate a misleading emphasis, since sentiments felt most profoundly, if in harmony with the existing society, leave no trace for the analyst; while the merest casual exception is likely to find current mention and so to become an item in the subsequent historical narrative. History shares in this regard the fallacy of journalism. The theory that the final judgment of history must be left for later generations ignores this fallacy, for unless the contemporary survey is adequate, the sources which it provides for subsequent research will deal primarily with the incidental rather than the fundamental elements of social evolution.

In order to bring out the problem of contemporary achievement, the monographs in this field in the Economic and Social History of the World War have nearly all been limited to local history in definite areas. In some cases a dominating factor in the locality gave a relative unity to the narrative, as in the case of the Clyde Valley or the industrial region of North Italy; in others the urban unit

offered ready and not too comprehensive material to the historian as in the case of the larger studies of France, each of which has been made the subject of special study. Each local monograph is therefore to some extent a preliminary synthesis of society as a whole, and the general conception and purpose of the History has not been lost sight of.

This can best be seen in the case of the first monograph of local history to be published in the collection, that dealing with the war history of the city of Lyons, written by the Mayor of Lyons who is, at the same time, Prime Minister of France, Monsieur Edouard Herriot. In the introduction to this monograph Monsieur Herriot has definitely and frankly described the way in which a study in local war history can reach out to deal with the general problems which the War presents to the historian of civilization. Incidentally, he treats of a problem which has been alluded to in previous reports of this Division, namely, the obligation which rests upon a scientific survey to deal with the data of war objectively and not in a propaganda spirit; which means, in this case, a readiness to consider the gains which have been imputed to society from war activities as well as the losses which are more likely to be emphasized in a post-war period. There is a certain quality about both the thought and the expression of Monsieur Herriot's introductory paragraphs which justify their quotation at this point.

> For a purpose with which I am in sympathy—that of studying in its economic consequences the terrible phenomenon of war and of showing from its catastrophic effect the need to prevent its recurrence—the Carnegie Endowment has graciously asked me, as the Mayor of Lyons, for a contribution to its vast inquiry.
>
> Before setting to work to satisfy that request I have earnestly endeavored to understand the intentions of our American friends. If I interpret them rightly, their purpose is to fight war otherwise than by vain oratory. One may ask oneself how it is that this terrible scourge has not yet been checked, notwithstanding the many scientific and moral advances made by humanity. It has not been for lack of condemnation by the noblest minds. To speak of France alone, already Bossuet dared to say before Louis XIV: "War is such a horrible thing that I am astounded that its name alone has not made people shrink from it in horror." Fenelon, in his *Dialogues of the Dead*, adds that: "War is an evil which is a stain upon mankind. . . . It is not allowable to make war, except against one's will, in the last extremity, to resist the violence of the enemy." All our great philosophers of the eighteenth century have directed their talent against that barbarism. The boldest of all, Voltaire, even then discovering the ideas which are inspiring the Carnegie inquiry, wrote in his *Philosophical Dictionary:* "The most unblushing flatterer must easily agree that war always brings famine and disease in its wake; he has but to see the hospitals of the armies fighting in Germany and pass through villages which have been the scene of some great military exploit."
>
> Nevertheless, in spite of the many denunciations from Christian thinkers or the rationalizing philosophers, war not only has persisted, but even has increased. We have seen in 1914 that a few days, or even a few hours, sufficed to arouse the instincts which throw one people against another, to incite race hatred, to provoke the destruction of all the forms of life. Clearly, it is not sufficient to fight the monster merely with moral weapons. President Root has declared with great justice that it is necessary to have men see war in its true aspects, not in the way in which it is displayed to children in pictures or in text-books, but as it reveals itself in the total disorganization of nations, when it is necessary to throw into the melting-pot all the resources of the peoples, when all the circumstances of public and private life undergo a complete change. . . . These massacres have never before upset the existing order of things in the measure in which it happened between 1914 and 1918. The old wars, even the famous wars, like the Thirty Years' War, were child's play compared

with the last. The summer campaigns were followed by long rests in winter quarters. Descartes, for instance, participating in the Thirty Years' War in the service of the Duke of Bavaria, did not interrupt his work; on the contrary, he found in the winter quarters during the long interval, conditions most favorable for meditation. But the last war has shaken Europe and a part of the world down to their very foundations. It has left behind it more ruins than the most terrible cosmic phenomenon. Our task is to describe these ruins and these disturbances with the help of original sources of information and in a wholly impartial spirit.

If the ideas which we have summed up are indeed those by which the Editorial Committee were inspired, they will be found again at the source of this monograph, which intends to describe the economic and social reactions of the war within a town of about 500,000 inhabitants. We would not only endeavor to show how that town *suffered* from the war, but also how it *reacted* against it. War has two aspects: a *destructive aspect* and, when man's spirit dominates it, a *constructive aspect.* In the twenty-first chapter of his book on *The Future of Science*, Ernest Renan claimed that "movement, war, fears, are the conditions in which humanity really develops, genius producing powerfully only when swayed by storm; all the great creations of the mind were brought forth in troubled times." He claims as an example the sixteenth century, superlatively creative, and, in the distant past, the restless energy of the life of Athens.

That hard theory would seem to be supported by some historical facts. Certain it is that the dangers which France had to face in 1793—when she was encircled by a formidable coalition, blockaded on all shores by the British fleets and on all frontiers by the European armies—led the way to notable scientific discoveries. It was in 1793 that the Brothers Chappe produced aerial telegraphy. Military flying dates from the captive balloon made by Captain Coutelle at the battle of Fleurus. The necessity of rapidly casting cannons caused clay mouldings to be replaced by sand mouldings. Fourcroy invented his rapid process for the manufacture of steel. Sequin his method for the tanning of leather. Was not the American Rumford, in 1798, able to demonstrate the identity of heat and movement by observing the effects of the boring of guns? Did not the American Congress build the first steam war-ship, in 1814, in order to carry on its struggle against England? Did not the long wars of the Empire stimulate the development of surgery achieved by Percy and especially by Larrey? Is it not said that Lucas made in India, when he served as a military doctor, the observations which allowed him to venture the attempts to transplant human organs?

Does this mean that Renan is right? We do not think so. In the terrible history of wars, the sum of suffering, too often ignored because it is anonymous, exceeds the sum of progress. But what we think true is that the misfortune of war forces all keen spirits to oppose to it the resources of intelligence as well as the resources of kindness. And that is why, without exceeding the purpose of this study, which is to examine economic facts, we will show how we have tried to use that horrible experience for the creation of a few useful things as a living protest of the mind against the blind and stupid work of death.

In this thoughtful passage the Prime Minister of France calls attention to a problem as yet unsolved, but toward the solution of which the Economic and Social History of the War should furnish a major contribution. It must be admitted, with Renan, that war is not entirely a destructive process. The crisis felt by any society at grips with its destiny, stimulates some compensating gains. There is an increased stimulus for social output, a heightened moral tension, and a new consciousness of that sense of mutual dependence within the State which makes for social cohesion. These forces in which the vital impulses of a nation find a new and sometimes surprising expression may result in an increased attention to problems of social welfare or in the discovery and application of science.

There was perhaps no more surprising revelation of the latent capacity of mankind both to endure hardship and to create wealth than that afforded by the belligerent countries in the late war. Practically all calculations of the early months of the war proved with mathematical precision that the expenditure involved could not be maintained for more than a short period of time. These calculations proved erroneous, and to a greater extent than has yet been realized. For the economic displacement caused by the process of destruction has evidently not reached the foundations of society. The normal operations of economic life are much further on their way of recovery than would have seemed possible to one looking forward from the war period itself to the decade of readjustment succeeding it.

These considerations, however, may be left for fuller discussion at a later time. The point to be made here is that in the series of monographs dealing with social history such as that by Monsieur Herriot, the historian must give due credit to the patriotic effort of the citizens and not present a one-sided picture of the calamities of war which would be unrecognizable by those who had contributed something more positive to war-time society than the mere endurance of its hardships.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 18, 1925.

REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

About half of the monographs under contract have now been turned in by authors for editorial acceptance or revision. It is difficult to give exact figures as to the completion of texts, for almost every fortnight adds to the number. The process of editing has naturally led to a somewhat longer period of delay during the current year, owing to the fact that the central administration has been brought back to the American office, but a study of the tables given below will show that the editors have kept up with their task. A consistent effort has been made to avoid delay in the case of any monograph which deals with a matter of current interest. On the other hand, wherever questions have arisen involving further research or readjustment, no pressure for immediate publication has been permitted to stand in the way of thoroughgoing revision. The rate of reading of monographs indicated in the last annual report, namely, an average of about one every three days or over three hundred readings in the course of a year, has not been maintained during the current year, but with the amount of proofreading involved in an increase in publication, the amount of work involved in the control of the series has not diminished.

Publishing Arrangements

The new publishing arrangements by which the Yale University Press were to assume general direction of publication in Europe and become sole publishers in America has gone into operation during the last year. It is already evident that no other method of publication could have solved the complicated business situation which was bound to arise from the simultaneous publication in so many different countries, without imposing an unduly heavy administrative task upon the Endowment itself. It is gratifying to report that the publishing plans have been accepted and put into operation in France, Germany, Italy and Austria and that the revised contract with the Oxford University Press has also been ratified. The new arrangements have not only simplified the bookkeeping by eliminating printing bills as a separate charge (while in no way renouncing oversight as to prices, charges, etc.), but they have given an added stimulus to distribution. The publishers have entered into the spirit of the new arrangements with the most cordial cooperation and are working out, under the direction of the Yale University Press, methods of publicity which are bringing the volumes to the attention of wide circles of readers.

It has long been recognized that the proper distribution of books of this kind, more especially when published by institutions or foundations, is almost as serious a problem as their preparation. An effort is now being made to deal with it in

the case of the Economic History of the War. Under the direction of the Yale University Press, the Director's assistant in London, Miss Edith Brown, has been entering into correspondence with scientific institutions, business and political organizations and other bodies whose members might interest themselves in works of this kind. In many instances the authorities in the organizations concerned have expressed a readiness to cooperate with the publishers and some of them have taken the responsibility of circularizing their members with reference to the most recent publications that bear upon their particular interests. In this way the various volumes of the History have been brought to the attention of many thousands of leading citizens in Britain and on the Continent. The cost of this effort has been relatively slight and while it is impossible as yet to estimate the results in increase of sales, the books are at last becoming known by those for whom they were prepared. The intelligent reading public will no longer be able to claim that researches of this character have not been made available through an inadequate publicity. In last year's report mention was made of the fact that the Economic History formed the subject of a paper read by the General Editor in the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. During the current year further reports have been made in that body with reference to the successive monographs as they appeared. In addition, Professor Pirenne has presented to the Royal Academy of Belgium a long detailed statement of the History as a whole.

Without unduly advertising the series, the History is now sufficiently well known to insure adequate treatment in book reviews of the various monographs as they appear.

The plans for translation indicated in last year's report have worked well. Four volumes of the French Series have been translated in a shortened and summarized form. This text has not been sent to the printer but is held back until there will be enough volumes of the abridged series so that publication can be continuous. In the course of this year the translation of German and Austrian volumes has also been begun, and the editor is happy to announce in this regard the cooperation of English scholars of the highest rank, will insure adequate translations. Three more volumes from these series are at present in process of translation.

British Series

Of the British Series fifteen volumes have now been published, three are at present in press, and the completed manuscripts of three more are in the hands of the editors. The book reviews quoted in the *Outline of Plan* bear witness to the quality of the volumes published. But the distinctive note of personality which has contributed so much to this, has at the same time made more difficult a coherent scheme of cooperation and a well-rounded survey of the British War History. In contrast with the Continental Series, it was not outlined as a unit before the contributors proceeded upon their individual tasks. The field of each

monograph was blocked out as in the case of the Continental Series, but the assignments were not followed up with the same degree of editorial control. That would have been a hindrance rather than a help to the British author. But the emphasis which such a method places upon individual initiative has been responsible not only for the inequalities in the series but also the fact that it is still incomplete. There is as yet no adequate analysis of the effect of the War upon British public finance. However, the absence of this monograph is partly compensated for by an exhaustive survey of British War Budgets, which has just gone to press. Further studies are also well under way dealing with British war taxation and the displacement of private wealth caused by the War. If it should prove possible yet to secure the missing volume on public finance, the British Series would then cover most of the problems in this field.

In addition to the missing study of public finance, there is still lacking in this series a survey of the effects of war upon British industries as seen from the standpoint of the critic of control. The British business man is a competent critic of his government but a reluctant historian. The only section of the British Series in which this double narrative of control and its criticism is worked out is in the story of the effect of war upon labor. That astonishing bureaucracy, employing almost one hundred thousand administrative officials to control over three million laborers working in government surveys, is described both from the standpoint of the government and of the effect upon organized labor. In so controversial a field the impartial quality of these two exhaustive surveys augurs well for the possibilities in other divisions of the series if suitable contributors could be found. It is unlikely, however, that further steps will be taken in this direction.

Monographs Published

		Year
Manual of Archive Administration	Mr. Hilary Jenkinson	1922
War Government of the British Dominions	Prof. A. B. Keith	1922
Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom 1914–1920	Prof. A. L. Bowley	1922
The Cotton Control Board	Mr. H. D. Henderson	1922
Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration	Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B.	1922
Bibliographical Survey	Miss M. E. Bulkley	1923
Food Production in War	Sir Thomas Middleton, K.B.E.	1923
The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.	1923
Trade Unionism and Munitions	Mr. G. D. H. Cole	1923
Workshop Organization	"	1923
Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry	"	1923
Labour Supply and Regulation	Mr. Humbert Wolfe	1923
Experiments in State Control at the War Office and Ministry of Food	Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd	1924
Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	Prof. W. R. Scott and Mr. J. Cunnison	1924
British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War	Dr. Hubert Hall	1925

Monographs in Press

Rural Scotland during the War:	
Introduction	Prof. W. R. Scott
Scottish Fisheries	Mr. D. T. Jones
Scottish Agriculture	Mr. H. M. Conacher
Scottish Land Settlement	Prof. W. R. Scott
The Scottish Agricultural Labourer	Mr. Duncan
Appendix on Jute	Dr. J. P. Day
The War and Insurance:	
Life Insurance	Mr. S. G. Warner
Fire Insurance	Mr. E. A. Sich and Mr. S. Preston
Shipping Insurance	Sir Norman Hill
Friendly Societies and Health Insurance	Sir Arthur Watson
Unemployment Insurance	Sir William H. Beveridge
National Savings Movement	Sir William Schooling
British War Budgets and Financial Policy	Mr. F. W. Hirst and Mr. J. E. Allen

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

General History of British Shipping during the War	Mr. C. Ernest Fayle
Guides to the Study of War-Time Economics:	
(a) Dictionary of Official War-Time Organisations	Dr. N. B. Dearle
(b) Economic Chronicle of the War	Dr. N. B. Dearle

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Taxation and War-Time Incomes:	
Taxation during the War	Sir Josiah C. Stamp
War-Time Profits and their Distribution	Sir Josiah C. Stamp
British Food Control	Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B. and Sir Edward C. K. Gonner, K.B.E.
The Wool Trade during the War	Mr. E. F. Hitchcock
The British Iron and Steel Industry during the War	Mr. W. T. Layton, C.H., C.B.E.
Effect of the War upon Public Health:	
Public Health Conditions in England during the War	Dr. A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B.
Health of the Returned Soldier	Dr. E. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E.
Wales in the World War	Thomas Jones, LL.D.
War Government of Great Britain and Ireland	Prof. W. G. S. Adams

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Of all the fields covered by the History, none has proved more worthy of study and, at the same time, more difficult than this. The breakdown of a great empire with the consequent dislocation of industrial and economic structure presents a unique laboratory for the study of the effects of war, but the very extent of the catastrophe has made it almost impossible to see the process as a whole, especially in view of the formation of the Succession States. Three volumes in the Series have already been published and reached this country. A bibliography more condensed than in the other national series was printed sometime ago, but publica-

tion was withheld until other volumes in the series were ready to appear. The series proper opens with a notable contribution referred to in previous reports, the story of the Austro-Hungarian bank during the war, told by the governor of the bank himself. The monthly balance sheets which accompany this volume are here printed for the first time, and the student of history may now rid himself of some current misconceptions as to the process by which the Hapsburg Monarchy went to pieces. The steady exhaustion of its financial resources, concealed at the time from the populace by all the devices of war finance, stands revealed in the figures of this report. Even had the war proved a military success, Austria's financial ruin would have accentuated the movements for secession through an inevitable revolt against that bureaucracy which would have symbolized the costs of war. The lesson contained in this volume is one that is pertinent outside Austria as well as within it; for it and other volumes now in press should enable critics of European politics to place a juster estimate upon the post-war happenings by a better understanding of war-time economics. Other notable volumes soon to appear in the Austrian Series will support the thesis already discernible in this initial volume. If an objective and scientific study of the effects of war can help thus to correct current misconceptions, it may contribute more or less directly to a better understanding between the States formerly members of the Hapsburg Monarchy.

With reference to the Hungarian Series, although several volumes are already completed in Hungarian it has been decided to withhold the publication of the German translation in the Vienna text until the whole Hungarian Series shall be completed. Satisfactory progress, however, is reported in the completion of the Hungarian texts.

Monographs Published

		Year
Bibliography of Austrian Economic Literature during the War	Dr. Othmar Spann	1923
Austro-Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Alexander Popovics	1925
Coal Supply in Austria during the War	Ing. Emil Homann-Herimberg	1925

Monographs in Press

"Mittel-Europa": the Preparation of a New Joint Economy	Dr. Gustav Gratz and Dr. Richard Schüller
War Government in Austria	Prof. Dr. Joseph Redlich
Labor in Austria during the War	Mr. Ferdinand Hanusch
The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Austria and Hungary	A series of studies by Drs. Helly, Kirchenberger, Steiner, Raschofsky, Kassowitz, Breitner, von Bókay, Schacherl, Hockauf, Finger, Kyrle, Elias, Economo, Müller-Deham, Nobel, Wagner, Edelmann, and Mayerhofer, edited with Introduction by Prof. Pirquet

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Food Control and Agriculture in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. H. Löwenfeld-Russ
Austrian Railways during the War	Ing. Bruno von Enderes
Military Economic History:	A series of studies directed by Prof. Wieser, General Krauss, General Hoen, Col. Glaise-Horstenau
Conscription, etc.	Col. Klose
Munitions and Supply	Col. Pflug
Transportation under Military Control	Col. Ratzenhofer
Building and Engineering	Col. Brunner
Iron Industry	Col. Gruber
Economic Use of Occupied Territories:	
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	General Kerchnawe
Rumania	Mr. Felix Sobotka
Poland	General Mitzka
Northern Italy	General Seidl
Ukraine	General Krauss

Public Health and the War in Austria-Hungary

General Survey of Public Health in Austria-Hungary	Prof. Dr. Clemens von Pirquet
Effects of the War upon the Hungarian Government and People	Count Albert Apponyi
Description of Economic Conditions of Hungary	Dr. A. Matlckovits

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Exhaustion and Disorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy	Prof. Dr. Friedrich von Wieser, with a section on the Disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Economic Union, by Dr. Richard Schüller

Empire of Austria

Industrial Control in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. Richard Riedl
The Moral Effects of the War upon Austria	Ex-Chancellor Dr. Ignaz Seipel
The War and Crime	Prof. Franz Exner

Kingdom of Hungary

Economic War History of Hungary: A General Survey	Dr. Gustav Gratz
Hungarian Industry during the War	Baron Joseph Sztérényi
History of Hungarian Commerce during the War	Dr. Alexander Matlckovits
History of Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Johann von Teleszky
Hungarian Agriculture during the War	Dr. Emil von Mutschenbacher
Food Control in Hungary during the War	Prof. Johann Bud
Social Conditions in Hungary during the War	Dr. Desider Pap

Belgian Series

The texts of all but one of the volumes in this series have been prepared for first revision. Owing to the degree of over-lapping which was involved in treating so many closely associated topics as those of the economic life of Belgium during the

German occupation, it has been necessary to ensure a closer degree of cooperation among the authors than in the case of any other series in the History. In a sense the editorial task has been taken over by the authors themselves who are the best judges as to which sections of double treatment should be preserved in this or that monograph. The result, however, has been to delay for some months the preparation of the final text. At the opening of this year the Editor reports an agreement reached and an accepted text of the major part of the whole series. There remains only to be completed the synthesis by Professor Pirenne himself.

The only volume to be published so far is that dealing with the food supply of Belgium, written by the secretary of the Belgian Committee. The competence of the author is unquestionable, but already some misunderstanding has arisen concerning the scope of the monograph in that it has not dealt in great detail with the story of the American Relief. The full story of that great effort lay outside the scope of the monograph and has not yet been entered into the plan of the History as a whole. There is no series dealing with the great international war-time controls. To make the History complete these gigantic enterprises should be dealt with in the same way as the story of national economics, but it is hoped that this particular subject will be partially covered in a volume dealing with the American Food Administration, for which plans are at present under consideration.

Monographs Published		Year
Food Supply of Belgium during the German Occupation	Dr. Albert Henry	1924
Monographs in Press		
German Legislation with reference to the Occupation of Belgium	Drs. J. Pirenne and M. Vauthier	
Manuscripts in Hands of Editors		
Deportation of Belgian Workmen and the Forced Labor of the Civilian Population during the German Occupation of Belgium	M. Ferdinand Passelecq	
Unemployment in Belgium during the German Occupation	Prof. Ernest Mahaim	
Destruction of Belgian Industry by the Germans	Count Charles de Kerchove	
Economic Policies of the Belgian Government during the War	Prof. F. J. van Langenhove	
Manuscript Not Yet Delivered		
Belgium and the World War	Prof. H. Pirenne	

Czechoslovak Series

The important volume by the late Minister of Finance has attracted much attention. In addition to the English translation published in the History, the text has also appeared in French, German, Italian and Czech. The volume in which the general effects of the war upon Czechoslovakia are to be described is naturally one of the most difficult of the whole survey and plans for it are moving slowly.

Monographs Published		Year
Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History	Prof. Alois Rašín	1923

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Effect of the War upon the Czechoslovak People	A volume of studies under the direction of President Masaryk (to be arranged)

Dutch Series

The Dutch Series was begun late but is developing rapidly. Already over half the monographs are complete and work has begun upon their translation into English texts. The previous publication of the monograph by Professor van der Flier on the Costs of the War has met with very general approval and the conclusions reached there will now be supplemented by studies up to date.

Monographs Published

		Year
War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918	Dr. M. J. van der Flier	1923

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The Effect of the War upon Supplies and upon Dutch Agriculture	Dr. F. E. Posthuma
The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Manufacturing Industry	Mr. C. J. P. Zaalberg
The Effect of the War upon Prices, Wages, and the Cost of Living	Prof. Dr. H. W. Methorst
The Effect of the War upon Banking and Currency	Dr. G. Vissering and Dr. J. Westerman Holstyn

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Effect of the War upon Dutch Commerce and Navigation	Mr. E. P. de Monchy
The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Colonies	Dr. J. H. Carpentier Alting
War Finances in the Netherlands, 1918–1922. The Costs of the War	Prof. Dr. H. W. C. Bordewyk
The Effect of the War upon the Housing Problem, 1914–1922	Dr. H. J. Romeyn

French Series

During the past year the French Series has made rapid progress, although much of the work now appearing was already in the hands of the editors a year ago. Up to the present, five monographs have been published, fourteen are in press, and eight are being edited. To judge by the press notices, the series seems to have awakened a very considerable interest in important circles. Three of the volumes were presented to the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences with high commendation. Reviews are just beginning to appear.

Looking over the French Series as a whole, attention should be called to a tendency in French economic interests which it mirrors, which is not without national significance. There is more emphasis upon what might be called the engineering aspects of industry than in any other national series. This corresponds to the new trend in the development of France, in which the country is rapidly balancing its industrial with its agricultural economy. As a result of the

war France is attempting an adjustment which would no longer leave it a country dominated by its agricultural population. The fact that the Germans invaded the industrial north has something to do with this, since it emphasized in the French mind the value of the industries which were for four years cut off from the rest of the national economy. In addition to this new interest in the industries of the invaded area, however, there was the parallel problem of the adaptation to the French economy of similar industries in Lorraine and Alsace. The result is that France with its diminished population is concentrated upon industrial problems in the development of scientific processes to a degree which could not but leave its reflection in the outlook of the French editorial control. When the French Series was planned, therefore, a large number of relatively small monographs dealing with the effect of the war upon specific industries were incorporated in it. These monographs are very technical and were planned to serve as the basis of a more comprehensive and imposing volume. Meanwhile, the agricultural history and that of food supply of France during the war have both gone to press. A series of local histories covering the period of the war and describing life in the chief French cities during the war period completes the history of French economic life.

Monographs Published

		Year
Effects of the War upon Government:		
Problem of Regionalism	Prof. Henri Hauser	1924
Effects of the War upon Textile Industries	Prof. Albert Aftalion	1924
The History of French Industry during the War	M. Arthur Fontaine	1925
Effects of the War upon Fuel and Motive Power:		
Hydroelectric Power	Prof. Raoul Blanchard	1925
The Economic History of Lyons during the War	M. Edouard Herriot	1925

Monographs in Press

Bibliographical Guide to the Literature concerning France for the Economic History of the War	Dr. Camille Bloch
Studies in War-Time Statistics:	
Prices and Wages during the War	M. Lucien March
Supply and Control of Food in War-Time:	
Agriculture during the War	M. Michel Augé-Laribé
Rationing and Food Control	MM. Adolphe Pichon and P. Pinot
Effect of the War upon the Civil Government of France	Prof. Pierre Renouvin
Effects of the War upon Transportation:	
French Railroads during the War	M. Marcel Peschaud
Internal Waterways, Freight Traffic	M. Georges Pocard de Kerviler
Studies in War-Time Labor Problems:	
Foreign and Colonial Workmen in France	M. B. Nogaro
The Economic History of French Cities during the War:	
Bordeaux	M. Paul Courteault
Marseilles	M. Paul Masson
Tours	Prof. M. L'héritier
The Cost of the War to France:	
War Costs: Direct Expenses	Prof. Gaston Jèze
Women in Industry under War Conditions	M. Marcel Frois
War-Time Finances	M. Henri Truchy

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The Organization of the Republic for Peace	M. Henri Chardon
Forestry and the Timber Industry during the War	General Georges Chevalier
Effects of the War in the Occupied Territories:	
The Organization of Labor in the Invaded Territories	M. Pierre Boulin
A Guide to Official War-Time Organizations	M. Armand Boutillier du Retail
Labor Conditions during the War	MM. William Oualid and M. C. Picquenard
War-Time Aeronautic Industries	Colonel Paul Dhé

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Studies in War-Time Statistics:	
Effect of the War upon Population and upon Incomes	M. Michel Huber
Effects of the War upon Metallurgy and Engineering	M. Robert Pinot
Effects of War upon Chemical Industries	M. Eugène Mauclère
Effects of the War upon Fuel and Motor Power:	
Coal Industry and Mineral Fuels	M. Henri de Peyerimhoff
Organization of War Industries	M. Albert Thomas
Bourges	M. C. J. Gignoux
Rouen	M. J. Levainville
Studies in War-Time Labor Problems:	
Unemployment during the War	M. A. Créhange
Syndicalism during the War	M. Roger Picard
Effects of the War in the Occupied Territories:	
Food Supply in the Invaded Territory	MM. Paul Collinet and Paul Stahl
Damage Inflicted by the War	M. Edouard Michel
Refugees and Prisoners of War:	
The Refugees and the Interned Civilians	Prof. Pierre Caron
Prisoners of War	M. Cahen-Salvador
Effects of the War upon French Shipping:	
Merchant Shipping during the War	M. Henri Cangardel
French Ports during the War	M. Georges Hersent
Effects of the War upon French Commerce	Prof. Charles Rist
French Commercial Policy during the War	M. Etienne Clémentel
War-Time Banking	M. Albert Aupetit
Studies in Social History:	
Cooperative Societies and the Struggle against High Prices	Prof. Charles Gide
Effects of the War upon the Problem of Housing	M. Henri Sellier
Effects of the War upon Public Health:	
Public Health and Hygiene	M. Léon Bernard
The Wounded Soldiers	MM. Cassin and Ville-Chabrolle
Effects of the War upon Colonies and Possessions:	
The Colonies in War-Time	M. Arthur Girault
Effects of the War upon Northern Africa	M. Augustin Bernard
Effects of the War upon Alsace-Lorraine	M. Georges Delahache
Cost of the War to France	Prof. Charles Gide
The Economic History of Paris during the War	M. Henri Sellier

German Series

The German Series was begun later than the others. It has, however, made rapid progress during the last two years and already five manuscripts have reached the editors and one is in press. By chance rather than by design, the first German monographs to be finished dealt with the effects of the war upon religion and morals, a field not adequately covered in some of the other series. Shortly following them came the monograph dealing with the German public finance during the War. The competence of the author and of the German editorial control in this regard can hardly be questioned and it is planned to hasten publication.

Monographs in Press

Bibliographical Survey of German Literature for the Economic History of the War	Prof. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Dr. E. Rosenbaum; with a supplementary section on the Imperial German Archives, by Dr. Müsebeck

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The Effect of the War upon Morals and Religion:	
(1) The Effect of the War upon Morals	Prof. Dr. Otto Baumgarten
(2) The Effect of the War upon Religion	Prof. Dr. Erich Foerster and Prof. Dr. Arnold Rademacher
German Public Finance during the War	Prof. Dr. Walter Lotz

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Effect of the War upon the Government and Constitution of Germany:	
(1) The War Government of Germany	Prof. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
(2) The Political Administration of Occupied Territories	Freiherr W. M. E. von Gayl, Dr. W. von Kries, and Dr. L. F. von Köhler
The Effect of the War upon the Young	Dr. Wilhelm Flitner
The War and Crime	Prof. Moritz Liepmann
The Effect of the War upon Population, Income and Standard of Living in Germany:	
(1) The Effect of the War upon Population	Prof. Rudolf Meerwarth
(2) The Effect of the War upon Incomes	Prof. Dr. Adolf Gunther
The General Effects of the War upon Production	Prof. Max Sering
The War and Government Control:	
(1) State Control and De-Control	Prof. Dr. H. Göppert
(2) The Supply of Raw Materials under Government Control	Dr. A. Koeth
(3) Economic Cooperation with the Allies of Germany and the Government Organization of Supplies	Dr. W. Frisch
Economic Exploitation of Occupied Territories:	
Belgium and Northern France	Dr. Jahn
Rumania and the Ukraine	Dr. Mann
Poland and the Baltic	Dr. W. von Kries and Freiherr von Gayl

The Effect of the War upon German Commerce	Prof. Dr. W. Wiedenfeld
The Effect of the War upon Shipping and Railways:	
(1) The War and German Shipping	Dr. E. Rosenbaum
(2) The War and German Railways (to be arranged)	
The Influence of the War upon German Industry	Geheimrat Hermann Bücher
The War and German Labor Unions	MM. Paul Umbreit, Adam Stegerwald, Anton Erkelenz, and Ex-Chancellor Gustav Bauer
The Social History of the Laboring Classes during and after the War:	
(1) The War and the German Working Man	Ex-Minister David
(2) The War and Wages	Prof. Dr. Waldemar Zimmermann
Food Supply and Agriculture:	
(1) The War and the Agricultural Population	Prof. Max Sering
(2) Food Supply during the War	Prof. A. Skalweit
(3) Food Statistics of the War Period	Prof. Dr. Ernst Wagemann
(4) The Influence of the War upon Agricultural Production	Prof. Dr. Friedrich Aereboe

Italian Series

The Italian Series has also begun to show results. Three volumes are now in press; and the Italian Series could hardly begin under more auspicious circumstances. The Minister of Finance, whose remarkable success during the last year and a half has been recognized in all countries as one of the greatest achievements in post-war European statesmanship, leads the series with a volume on the economic legislation of Italy during the war. This is an exhaustive compilation of texts with guides and references furnishing a complete survey of the legal basis of Italy's war government so far as it affected economic matters. Parallel with this appears an equally exhaustive study of the chief problem of contemporary Italy, that of population. The vital statistics of the whole war period are analyzed in detail and an authoritative estimate made of the total losses due to the war. The third study is in the field of local history and has been referred to above. It deals with the effects of the war upon Piedmont and more especially with the labor problem which became so acute in that part of Italy. Other Italian volumes are on the way, but there will be no further publications until autumn.

Monographs in Press

The Economic Legislation of the War	Prof. Alberto De'Stefani
Vital Statistics and Public Health in Italy during and after the War	Prof. Giorgio Mortara
Social and Economic Life in Piedmont as affected by the War	Prof. Giuseppe Prato

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Bibliographical Survey of the Economic and Social Problems of the War	Prof. Vincenzo Porri
Food Supply and Rationing	Prof. Riccardo Bachi

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Agricultural Production in Italy 1914–19	Prof. Umberto Ricci
The Agricultural Classes in Italy during the War	Prof. Arrigo Serpieri
Food Supply of the Italian Army	Prof. Gaetano Zingali
War-Time Finances	Prof. Luigi Einaudi
Cost of the War to Italy	Prof. Luigi Einaudi
Currency Inflation in Italy and its Effects on Prices, Incomes, and Foreign Exchanges	Prof. Pasquale Jannaccone
The Italian People during and after the War: A Social Survey	Prof. Gioacchino Volpe

Japanese Series

The Japanese Series is now an integral part of the War History. The completed text of three volumes has been sent in and has proved of great interest and value. The remaining manuscripts suffered somewhat from the earthquake and subsequent difficulties, but are practically completed and it is planned to publish an American translation of the entire Japanese Series in the autumn. In this connection it should be noted in passing that the Japanese Research Committee is continuing its activities not only for the History itself, but in the study of economic war problems, and in no part of the organization of this Division has there been more earnest effort to realize its aims than upon the part of the Japanese Committee, working under the direction of its president, Baron Sakatani.

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Influence of the War upon Production of Raw Materials in Japan	Mr. Kobayashi
Influence of the War upon Japanese Industry	Mr. Ogawa
Influence of the War upon Japanese Commerce and Trade	Mr. Yamazaki
Influence of the War upon Japanese Transportation	Mr. Matsuoka
Influence of the War upon Japanese Finance and the Money Market	Mr. Ono
Social Influence of the War upon Japan	Mr. Kobayashi

Portuguese Series

The volume dealing with the History of Portugal during the War was one of those completed in the early years of the preparation of the History. In view of the fact, however, that Portuguese economic history was so largely involved in the story of politics, both national and international, the narrative could not be held strictly to the field of economics. The financial estimates were buttressed by statistical tables procured with considerable difficulty, but it is recognized in the monograph itself that these statistics taken by themselves are often merely misleading. The narrative is sympathetic with Portugal's effort in the war and views the whole problem from the standpoint of the Portuguese colonial empire rather than from that of the European state alone.

Monographs in Press

Economic and Social History of Portugal as affected by the War	Prof. George Young

Rumanian Series

Work on the Rumanian Series and in the Balkan regions has benefited during the past year by a visit of inspection by the Rumanian editor, Mr. David Mitrany, who has studied carefully the peasant movement as affected by the War, and post-war consequences. This is one of the most important social movements of recent times and has been misunderstood in the American press, where there has been a tendency to attribute to a perfectly normal indigenous movement Soviet influences which are relatively minor elements. Clarification of the tendencies shown in this chapter of social history will be helpful in the furthering of inter-Balkan peace movements.

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Rural Revolution in Rumania and South-Eastern Europe	Mr. D. Mitrany
The Effect of the Enemy Occupation of Rumania	Dr. G. Antipa
The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Rumania	Prof. J. Cantacuzino
The Effect of the War upon Rumanian Economic Life	(Volume to be arranged)

Russian Series

In no part of the History has there been more rapid progress than the Russian monographs. Studies completed first, and to which reference has been made in previous annual reports, showed the difficulties of preparation where the source material was inadequate. These drawbacks are less and less evident as time goes on and the later monographs sent in to the editors in recent months give evidence of a much more detailed control of source material and are a valuable contribution to the History. Emphasis upon agricultural economy has been somewhat further accentuated by the elimination of one or two of the smaller monographs which had been planned in the group dealing with industries. But in addition an important series has already been brought to completion covering the field of state finance and the effect of the war upon towns and cities.

Translation of the texts has kept pace with the editing and it is hoped to begin publication of the Russian Series in the course of this summer. Publication has been delayed until a considerable number of monographs are ready to appear at the same time.

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Effects of the War upon Currency and Banking in Russia:	
Currency in Russia during the War	Prof. Michael V. Bernadsky
Effects of the War upon Government and National Finances in Russia:	
Russian State Credit during the War	Mr. Paul N. Apostol
Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:	
The All-Russian Union of the Zemstvos and the Zemgor	Mr. Sergius P. Turin

Effects of the War upon the Cooperative Movement in Russia:	
Effect of the War upon Agricultural Cooperation and Cooperative Credit	Prof. A. N. Anziferoff
Cooperatives of Consumers in Russia during the War	Prof. V. T. Totomianz
Effects of the War upon Russian Industries:	
Chemical Industry	Mr. Mark A Landau
Effects of the War upon Labor and Industrial Conditions:	
Flax and Wool Industry	Mr. Sergius N. Tretiakoff
Wages in War-Time	Miss Anna G. Eisenstadt
Elementary and Secondary Schools during the War	Prof. D. M. Odinetz
Universities and Academic Institutions during the War	Prof. P. J. Novgorodzeff
Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:	
The War and the Psychology of the Zemstvos Workers	Mr. Isaak V. Shklovsky
The Social History of the Ukraine during the War	Mr. Nicholas M. Mogilansky
Effects of the War upon Government and National Finances in Russia:	
Effects of the War upon the Central Government	Prof. Paul P. Gronsky
State Finances during the War	Mr. Alexander M. Michelson
Effect of the War upon Russian Municipalities, and the All-Russian Union of Towns	Mr. N. I. Astroff
Rural Economy in Russia and the War	Prof. A. N. Anziferoff, Prof. Alexander Bilimovitch and Mr. M. O. Batcheff
Effect of the War upon Land Holding and Settlement in Russia	Prof. Alexander D. Bilimovitch and Prof. V. A. Kossinsky
State Control of Industry in Russia during the War	Mr. Simon O. Zagorsky
Effects of the War upon Russian Industries:	
Coal-Mining	Mr. Boris N. Sokoloff
Changes in the Conditions and Composition of the Working Classes	Mr. W. T. Braithwaite
Effects of the War upon Trade and Commerce:	
Internal Russian Trade during the War	Mr. Paul A. Bouryshkine

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Problem of Food Supply in Russia during the War	Prof. Peter B. Struve
The Zemstvos	Prince Vladimir A. Obolensky
The Russian Army in the World War: A study in social history	General Nicholas N. Golovine
Russia in the Economic War	Prof. Boris E. Nolde
Effects of the War upon Transportation in Russia	Mr. Michael B. Braikevitch
Effects of the War upon Education and Public Health in Russia	Prof. L. A. Taracievitch
Vital Statistics of Russia during the War	Prof. A. A. Tschuproff
Russia in the World War: an historical synthesis	Sir Paul Vinogradoff
Effects of the War upon Labor and Industrial Conditions:	
Textile (Cotton) Industry	Mr. Theodorovitch G. Karpoff
Petroleum	Mr. Alexander M. Michelson
Workmen's Family Budgets	Mr. Stanislas S. Kohn

Scandinavian Series

Of the volumes dealing with the effects of the War upon the Scandinavian countries, those in the Swedish Series have made most rapid progress. The arrangement there has been to bring out the *editio princeps* in Swedish text at Stockholm as in the case of the larger Continental series, and to publish a condensed narrative in the English translation. Not only has the Swedish text been largely completed but a portion of the condensed translation has already reached this country, and it promises a competent and interesting survey of one of the most acute problems of war-time neutrality. Work on the Norwegian and Danish volumes is also proceeding satisfactorily.

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The Effect of the War upon Swedish Agriculture and Food Supply	Mr. Carl Mannerfelt

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Economic Effects of the War upon Sweden:	A series of studies edited and with Introduction by Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
The Effects of the War upon the Life and Work of the Swedish People	Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
General Introduction	
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Industry	Mr. Olof Edström
The Effect of the War upon the Working Classes	Mr. Otto Järte
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Currency and Finance	Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
The War and Swedish Commerce	Mr. Kurt Bergendal
Norway and the World War	Dr. Wilhelm Keilhau
The Economic Effects of the War upon Denmark	Dr. Einar Cohn, with a section on Iceland by Mr. Thorstein Thorsteinsson

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924

Assets and Liabilities

Assets		
Investments		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds	$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds	5,000,000.00	
		$10,000,000.00
Property and equipment		
Real Estate		
Administration buildings and site	$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France	135,447.09	
Furniture and fixtures	26,817.19	
Library	45,824.66	
		392,088.94
Income receivable		
Interest on $5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to June 30, 1924)	$125,000.00	
Interest on $5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to June 30, 1924)	83,333.33	
		208,333.33
Special Trust Fund		21,072.38
		$10,621,494.65
Liabilities		
Endowment		$10,000,000.00
Income appropriated for property and equipment		392,088.94
Unexpended funds to June 30, 1924		
Allotted, but unexpended	$14,552.91	
Special Trust Fund	21,072.38	
		35,625.29
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1924		
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1924	$83,333.33	
Realized	108,862.56	
		192,195.89
Overdraft		*1,584.53*
		$10,621,494.65

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

Receipts			
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1924			$500,000.00
Interest on bank deposits to June 30, 1924			1,686.98
Interest on income invested			204.42
Sales of publications			5,436.30
Refunds			24,564.61
Special Trust Fund: American Association for International Conciliation			21,072.38
			$552,964.69
Disbursements			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries	$36,086.14		
Stationery and office expenses	7,518.20		
Maintenance of headquarters	10,451.80		
Traveling expenses	1,771.62		
Retirement fund	6,050.00		
		$61,877.76	
SUNDRY PURPOSES			
Library and Information Bureau	$11,105.24		
Translating Bureau	$6,856.07		
Employees' Annuities	2,451.28		
Distribution of publications	4,502.52		
Year Book	5,725.27		
		$30,640.38	
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$16,339.85		
Maintenance of the European Bureau	6,682.13		
Work through the European Bureau	3,169.56		
Interamerican Division	15,783.96		
Latin-American Exchange	22,297.68		
American Association for International Conciliation	35,800.00		
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	7,500.00		
International Arbitration League	886.27		
Work through newspapers and periodicals	8,387.82		
American Peace Society	11,823.00		
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	5,500.00		
Institute of International Education	2,006.40		
Relations between France and Germany	3,641.25		
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	1,415.00		
International visits of representative men	7,500.00		
		148,732.92	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

Continued

Division of Economics and History		
Expenses of the Division in New York	$4,590.42	
Economic and Social History of the World War	17,899.99	
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards	16,575.00	
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	26,202.55	
Japanese Research Committee	3,829.68	
Printing publications	37,135.32	
Translations	2,910.00	
Japanese series of Economic and Social History of the War	4,486.43	
		$113,629.39
Division of International Law		
Salaries	$9,925.00	
Office expenses	1,655.34	
International arbitrations	5,148.70	
Classics of International Law	5,441.83	
Revue générale de droit international public	546.27	
Journal du droit international	1,182.00	
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	320.00	
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée	346.04	
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	
Revista de Derecho Internacional	7,898.61	
Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht	250.00	
Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht	250.00	
Société de Législation Comparée	819.54	
The Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law	20,000.00	
The Hague Academy of International Law	40,000.00	
Printing publications	29,593.88	
Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens	1,488.24	
Fellowships in International Law	9,562.50	
Honorarium for Professor Gilbert Gidel	300.00	
Honorarium for M. Jean Teyssaire	125.00	
Subscriptions to the *American Journal of International Law*	498.00	
Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens	750.00	
American Institute of International Law	5,000.00	
Recueil des arbitrages internationaux	1,200.00	
French translations of German Prize Cases, Part II	203.25	
Politis's *La Justice Internationale*, purchase of	400.00	
Minutes of Curatorium of the Hague Academy	800.00	
		$146,954.20

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

Continued

BUILDING AND SITE, PARIS, FRANCE			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France		$15,047.09	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year		$516.881.74	
Overdraft brought forward from statement of June 30, 1923		16,595.10	
Special Trust Fund		21,072.38	
		$554,549.22	
Overdraft on the Guaranty Trust Company of New York	*$22,246.37*		
Balances on deposit			
*With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Office)	$3,544.97		
With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Office)	642.85		
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington	13,585 75		
With the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	1,485.51		
	$19,259.08		
Cash on hand			
Postage fund $302.76			
Petty cash fund			
Washington Office $250.00			
New York Office 850.00			
1,100.00			
	1,402.76		
		20,661.84	
Net overdraft		*1,584.53*	
		$552,964.69	$552,964.69

*The Guaranty Trust Company allows interest on this deposit.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to June 30, 1924

Receipts		
Interest on the Endowment		$6,565,906.25
Interest on bank deposits		103,336.61
Interest on income invested		34,762.93
Sales of publications		20,448.29
Royalties on publications		1,132.25
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter		6,623.90
Grants from the Carnegie Corporation		480,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts		5,918.07
Special Trust Fund		
American Association for International Conciliation		21,072.38
Total receipts		$7,239,200.68
Disbursements		
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$992,558.32	
Division of Intercourse and Education	3,619,124.30	
Division of Economics and History	956,635.59	
Division of International Law	1,331,947.53	
Purchase of Administration buildings and site	184,000.00	
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France	135,447.09	
Total disbursements	$7,219,712.83	
Special Trust Fund	21,072.38	
	$7,240,785.21	
Overdraft	*1,584.53*	
	$7,239,200.68	$7,239,200.68

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, June 30, 1924

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted
Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France. .	$150,000.00	$150,000.00	
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.	$57,172.00	$57,172.00	
Sundry Purposes	32,200.00	32,200.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	212,500.00	206,699.09	$5,800.91
Division of Economics and History	137,200.00	137,186.43	13.57
Division of International Law	130,520.00	130,495.00	25.00
Emergencies	50,000.00	22,749.66	27,250.34
American Peace Society	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	$634,592.00	$601,502.18	$33,089.82
Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.	$55,722.00	$55,722.00	
Sundry Purposes	30,700.00	30,700.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	134,800.00	134,800.00	
Division of Economics and History	144,600.00	143,850.00	$750.00
Division of International Law	125,570.00	125,570.00	
Emergencies	50,000.00	24,050.00	25,950.00
	$541,392.00	$514,692.00	$26,700.00
Special Appropriation	$150,000.00	$150,000.00	
Total for the fiscal year 1923	634,592.00	601,502.18	$33,089.82
Total for the fiscal year 1924	541,392.00	514,692.00	26,700.00
	$1,325,984.00	$1,266,194.18	$59,789.82

Statement Showing the Condition of the Special Trust Fund, June 30, 1924

	Special Trust Fund	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
American Association for International Conciliation	$21,072.38		$21,072.38

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotment from Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France	$150,000.00	$135,447.09	$14,552.91
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1923			
Salaries	$38,300.00	$38,141.69	$158.31
Stationery and office expenses	6,500.00	6,500.00	
Maintenance of headquarters	9,872.00	9,872.00	
Traveling expenses	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	$57,172.00	$57,013.69	$158.31
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1923			
Library, salaries	$7,300.00	$7,190.99	$109.01
Library, purchases for	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries	8,400.00	5,699.06	2,700.94
Year Book for 1923	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Distribution of publications	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Employees' Annuities	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	$32,200.00	$29,390.05	$2,809.95
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$17,500.00	$17,500.00	
Maintenance of the European Bureau	19,000.00	8,240.34	$10,759.66
Work through the European Bureau	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	8,650.00	8,650.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	911.39	88.61
American Association for International Conciliation	39,700.00	39,700.00	
Latin-American Exchange and *Inter-America* Magazine and Library	21,374.37	21,374.37	
Interamerican Division	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Work through newspapers and periodicals	6,150.00	6,150.00	
International visits of representative men	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	2,340.00	2,660.00
International Relations Clubs	11,000.00	10,443.30	556.70
Institute of International Education	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Relations between France and Germany, Publication No. 18	5,000.00	3,809.01	1,190.99
Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln, £70.3.2	324.72	324.72	
	$206,699.09	$186,443.13	$20,255.96

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$15,950.00	$15,950.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War	20,000.00	18,425.00	$1,575.00
Honoraria for editorial boards	21,500.00	21,333.58	166.42
Expenses of editorial boards	20,500.00	12,483.43	8,016.57
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses	4,250 00	3,939.00	311.00
Library of economic war material, Paris	500.00	300.00	200.00
Printing publications	50,000.00	37,135.32	12,864.68
Japanese series of Economic and Social History of the War	4,486.43	4,486.43	
	$137,186.43	$114,052.76	$23,133.67
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1923			
Salaries	$15,500.00	$15,150.00	$350.00
Office expenses	1,500.00	1,319.57	180.43
Pamphlet series	2,000.00	460.66	1,539.34
International arbitrations	6,000.00	3,552.33	2,447.67
Aid to international law journals			
Revue générale de droit international public, fr. 10,000	750.00	730.87	19.13
Journal du droit international, fr. 20,000	1,600.00	1,180.20	419.80
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	320.00	320.00	
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, fr. 7,500	500.00	473.06	26.94
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht	250.00	250.00	
Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht	250.00	250.00	
Aid to the Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 15,000	1,500.00	1,096.32	403.68
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law	20,000.00	20,000.00	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Classics of International Law	7,500.00	6,349.14	1,150.86
Printing publications	45,000.00	36,496.27	8,503.73
Fellowships in international law	10,000.00	9,562.50	437.50
Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens	1,600.00	1,588.24	11.76
Revista de Derecho Internacional	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Wehberg's *Die Internationale Beschränkung der Rustungen*	500.00	500.00	
Traveling expenses of the Director	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens	750.00	750.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Honorarium for Professor Gilbert Gidel	$300.00	$300.00	
Honorarium for M. Jean Teyssaire	125.00	125.00	
Recueil des arbitrages internationaux	1,200.00	1,200.00	
	$130,495.00	$114,504.16	$15,990.84
EMERGENCIES, 1923			
Secretary's Office			
Retirement fund	$6,050.00	$6,050.00	
Traveling expenses	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Sundry Purposes			
Year Book for 1923	901.05	901.05	
Division of Intercourse and Education			
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance	1,000.00	1,000.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the Twentieth Congress	7,500.00	6,350.00	$1,150.00
Division of International Law			
Traveling expenses of the Director	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Revista de Derecho Internacional	1,798.61	1,798.61	
	$22,749.66	$21,599.66	$1,150.00
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 1923			
American Peace Society	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1924			
Salaries	$36,850.00	$36,086.14	$763.86
Stationery and office expenses	6,000.00	5,991.00	9.00
Maintenance of headquarters	10,372.00	10,372.00	
Traveling expenses	2,500.00	787.18	1,712.82
	$55,722.00	$53,236.32	$2,485.68
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1924			
Library, salaries	$7,300.00	$7,077.54	$222.46
Library, purchases for	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries	8,650.00	6,803.97	1,846.03
Year Book for 1924	5,000.00	13.95	4,986.05
Distribution of publications	3,500.00	1,806.59	1,693.41
Employees' Annuities	2,750.00	2,451.28	298.72
	$30,700.00	$21,653.33	$9,046.67

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1924			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$15,500.00	$15,500.00	
Maintenance of the European Bureau	10,000.00	5,482.86	$4,517.14
Work through the European Bureau	10,000.00	3,169.56	6,830.44
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	7,500.00	7,500.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	886.27	113.73
American Association for International Conciliation	35,800.00	35,800.00	
Latin-American Exchange and *Inter-America* Magazine and Library	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Interamerican Division	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Work through newspapers and periodicals	5,000.00	2,338.43	2,661.57
International visits of representative men	10,000.00	2,500.00	7,500.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	1,415.00	3,585.00
	$134,800.00	$109,592.12	$25,207.88
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1924			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$4,300.00	$4,300.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War	18,300.00	17,899.99	$400.01
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards	18,500.00	16,075.00	2,425.00
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	66,000.00	26,202.55	39,797.45
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses	4,250.00	3,829.68	420.32
Translations	7,500.00	2,910.00	4,590.00
Printing publications	25,000.00		25,000.00
	$143,850.00	$71,217.22	$72,632.78
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1924			
Salaries	$12,550.00	$9,925.00	$2,625.00
Office expenses	1,500.00	1,500.00	
International arbitrations	6,000.00	5,001.70	998.30
Aid to international law journals			
Revue générale de droit international public, fr. 10,000	1,000.00	546.27	453.73
Journal du droit international, fr. 20,000	1,600.00	985.00	615.00
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	320.00	320.00	
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, fr. 7,500	750.00	346.04	403.96
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Revista de Derecho Internacional	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Aid to the Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 15,000	1,500.00	819.54	680.46
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Institute of International Law	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	
Printing publications	17,500.00		$17,500.00
Fellowships in international law	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Classics of International Law	1,500.00	1,500.00	
The Hague Academy of International Law	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Subscriptions to the American Journal of International Law	500.00	498.00	2.00
French translation of German Prize Cases, Part II	300.00	203.25	96.75
Politis's *La Justice Internationale*, purchase of	400.00	400.00	
Minutes of Curatorium of Hague Academy	800.00	800.00	
	$125,570.00	$102,194.80	$23,375.20
EMERGENCIES, 1924			
Secretary's Office			
Retirement fund	$6,050.00	$6,050.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education			
American Peace Society	7,500.00	7,500.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance	500.00	500.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the 1923 meeting at Copenhagen	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Division of International Law			
American Institute of International Law	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	$24,050.00	$24,050.00	
Résumé			
ALLOTMENT FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATION			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France	$150,000.00	$135,447.09	$14,552.91
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$57,172.00	$57,013.69	$158.31
Sundry Purposes	32,200.00	29,390.05	2,809.95
Division of Intercourse and Education	206,699.09	186,443.13	20,255.96
Division of Economics and History	137,186.43	114,052.76	23,133.67
Division of International Law	130,495.00	114,504.16	15,990.84
Emergencies	22,749.66	21,599.66	1,150.00
American Peace Society	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	$601,502.18	$538,003.45	$63,498.73

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, June 30, 1924

Continued

ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$55,722.00	$53,236.32	$2,485.68
Sundry Purposes	30,700.00	21,653.33	9,046.67
Division of Intercourse and Education	134,800.00	109,592.12	25,207.88
Division of Economics and History	143,850.00	71,217.22	72,632.78
Division of International Law	125,570.00	102,194.80	23,375.20
Emergencies	24,050.00	24,050.00	
	$514,692.00	$381,943.79	$132,748.21
Allotment from Special Appropriation	$150,000.00	$135,447.09	$14,552.91
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1923	601,502.18	538,003.45	63,498.73
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1924	514,692.00	381,943.79	132,748.21
	$1,266,194.18	$1,055,394.33	$210,799.85

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, June 30, 1924

Revenue			
Revenue collected to June 30, 1924			$7,239,200.68
Income receivable to June 30, 1924			
Interest on the Endowment			125,000.00
			$7,364,200.68
Appropriations			
Amounts appropriated, less revertments			
For 1911		$128,202.32	
For 1912		230,672.76	
For 1913		404,140.55	
For 1914		586,239.99	
For 1915		529,553.53	
For 1916		580,741.04	
For 1917		534,433.74	
For 1918		435,906.41	
For 1919		479,584.06	
For 1920	$580,858.35		
Less refund in June quarter, 1924	3,612.26		
		577,246.09	
For 1921	$499,944.99		
Less refund in June quarter, 1924	45.65		
		499,899.34	
For 1922		529,080.82	
Special Appropriation		798,617.85	
For 1923	$634,592.00		
*Less revertments	96,588.55		
		538,003.45	
For 1924	$541,392.00		
*Less revertments	159,448.21		
		381,943.79	
Special Trust Fund			
American Association for International Conciliation		21,072.38	
Excess of Revenue, collected and uncollected		*108,862.56*	
		$7,364,200.68	$7,364,200.68

*Under the resolution of the Board of Trustees of April 24, 1924, the following balances are reverted to the unappropriated funds:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923		
Unallotted balances of appropriations (page 172)	$33,089.82	
Unexpended balances of allotments (page 177)	63,498.73	$96,588.55
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924		
Unallotted balances of appropriations (page 172)	$26,700.00	
Unexpended balances of allotments (page 178)	132,748.21	159,448.21
		$256,036.76

Recapitulation

Appropriations		Allotments	Balance unallotted	Disbursed of allotments	Balance of allotments
Special Appropriation.....	$150,000.00	$150,000.00		$135,447.09	$14,552.91
For 1923.....	634,592.00	601,502.18	$33,089.82	538,003.45	63,498.73
For 1924.....	541,392.00	514,692.00	26,700.00	381,943.79	132,748.21
	$1,325,984.00	$1,266,194.18	$59,789.82	$1,055,394.33	$210,799.85

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on June 30, 1924.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. MONTAGUE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

April 13, 1925.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS:

We have audited the accounts and records of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the year ended December 31, 1924.

We checked the appropriations and allotments with certified copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1924, as called for by the records, was confirmed by statements from the depositaries.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund were exhibited to us, and the income therefrom was duly accounted for.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by proper vouchers and canceled checks returned from the banks.

We certify that the balance sheet, the statement of receipts and disbursements, and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed in the Report of the Treasurer at the close of business December 31, 1924, are in accordance with the records.

We found the books and records in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,
F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Public Accountants.
(Formerly The American Audit Co.)

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926
Administration		
Salaries	$35,850	$30,600
Office expenses	5,500	5,000
Maintenance of headquarters	11,372	11,800
Traveling expenses	2,500	2,500
Total	$55,222	$49,900
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	$10,700	$11,300
Editorial and Translation Bureau	8,700	7,150
Year Book	5,000	5,000
Annuity fund	2,750	2,750
Distribution of publications	3,500	1,000
Total	$30,650	$27,200
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	$45,800	$45,800
For payment to		
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,500	3,500
Associations in other countries including South America and the Orient	2,700	.....
European Bureau, Paris		
For administration expenses	10,000	10,000
Work through European Bureau	10,000	10,000
Special Correspondents	8,500	4,000
Interamerican Section	14,000	14,000
Relations with other American Republics, including cost of *Inter-America* Magazine and Library	19,000	19,000
Entertainment	5,000	5,000
International visits	10,000	10,000
Distribution of books and periodicals	5,500	6,500
International Relations Clubs and other work in colleges and schools	1,500	2,500
International Arbitration League	1,000	1,000
Total	$136,500	$131,300

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926
Division of International Law		
Salaries	$12,500	$11,500
Office expenses	1,500	1,500
Collection of international arbitrations	6,000	6,000
Subventions to international law journals	12,620	11,020
Aid to international law treatises	4,000	5,000
Subventions to societies	47,375	22,750
Hague Academy of International Law	40,000	40,000
Fellowships in international law	10,000	10,000
Classics of International Law	7,000	6,600
Printing publications	.....	22,000
Distribution of publications	.....	2,000
Total	$140,995	$138,370
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	$21,100	$26,000
Japanese Research Committee	1,000	4,000
Total	$22,100	$30,000
Economic and Social History of the World War		
European Offices	$15,900	$18,400
Reserve fund for research, revisions and translations	10,000	10,000
Amounts due under approved contracts	50,000	50,000
Purchase and distribution of volumes under publishing contracts	20,000	20,000
Total	$95,900	$98,400
Reappropriation of Certain Items Which Will Revert		
Cuba and its Relations to the United States	.....	$885
International Congress of Philosophers	.....	5,000
Pan American Educational Congress	.....	5,000
Las Primeras Relaciones entre Chile y los Estados Unidos	.....	2,000
Index to *Revue générale de droit international public*	.....	1,500
Ralston, *International Arbitral Law and Procedure*	.....	2,500
Publication of Wolff, *Jus Gentium*	.....	5,000
Translation of Suarez, Selections	.....	500
Total	.....	$22,385

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926
Recapitulation		
Administration	$55,222	$49,900
Sundry purposes	30,650	27,200
Division of Intercourse and Education	136,500	131,300
Division of International Law	140,995	138,370
Division of Economics and History	22,100	30,000
Economic and Social History of the World War	95,900	98,400
Reappropriation of certain items which will revert	.....	22,385
Contribution toward restoration of Louvain Library	.....	50,000
American Committee in Geneva	.....	4,000
Emergency appropriation	110,000	125,000
Grand total	$591,367	$676,555

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APRIL 17, 1925

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was held in the headquarters of the Endowment at No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., on Friday, April 17, 1925, in accordance with the By-Laws.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a.m. by the Secretary, in the absence of the President.

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler was chosen to preside.

The following Trustees were present:

Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS
Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO
Mr. AUSTEN G. FOX
Mr. ROBERT A. FRANKS
Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN
Mr. DAVID JAYNE HILL
Mr. ALFRED HOLMAN
Mr. WILLIAM M. HOWARD
Mr. ROBERT LANSING
Mr. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Mr. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Mr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT
Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Mr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL
Mr. GEORGE SUTHERLAND

The SECRETARY reported the death on June 29, 1924, of Mr. Robert S. Woodward, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, and a resolution memorializing his services was adopted. It is printed herein on page 189.

The SECRETARY, the TREASURER, and the DIRECTORS of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, International Law, and Economics and History submitted detailed reports upon the work of the Endowment, in printed form, and supplemented them with brief oral explanations. The printed reports are reproduced herein.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the SECRETARY and is also printed herein, as is likewise the report of the Auditors to the Trustees.

The resignations of Mr. A. W. Foster of California, and Mr. Robert Newton Page of North Carolina, from membership in the Board of Trustees were presented and accepted with appropriate expressions of regret.

The Trustees elected Mr. Dwight W. Morrow of New York, and Mr. Le Roy Percy of Mississippi to fill two vacancies in the Board.

The SECRETARY read the following letter from Mr. Elihu Root retiring from the presidency of the Endowment:

NEW YORK, *March 17, 1925.*

DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Secretary,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. SCOTT:

As you know I am about leaving New York for the Pacific coast. I am taking Mrs. Root with me under the doctor's orders to get a change of climate for her. She has been quite ill for several months and the time of my return will be controlled by her condition of health. I think it almost certain that I shall not be able to get back in time for the annual meeting of the Endowment on the 17th of April. I regret this very much, but I am obliged to realize that I have reached the point at which one can no longer control external circumstances as he could do in the full vigor of life. Having reached my eighty-first year, I feel that I ought not to continue longer to undertake the performance of executive duties. Will you be good enough to say to the Trustees of the Endowment that I cannot accept again an election to the Presidency which they have annually renewed during so many years. I have valued most highly the confidence and friendship of my colleagues in the Board of Trustees and I retire from the position which they have so generously accorded to me with deep regret. I shall be glad to remain a member of the Board and I hope I may still render useful service in that capacity.

It is now fourteen years since we were required to decide upon the policy which should control the administration of our trust and we determined that instead of seeking to stimulate further the emotional and spectacular phases of peace propaganda, we would follow a course which was essentially educational; and that we have done ever since, through all our various departments. It is gratifying to observe that the wisdom of our decision has been confirmed by the great number of recruits in our own and other countries who have now joined in the task of educating public opinion upon international affairs by acquiring and disseminating authentic information and by promoting considerate and illuminating discussion.

I beg you to express to all the members of the Board my grateful and affectionate regard.

And as to yourself, my dear Dr. Scott, I beg you to believe in my deep appreciation of your unceasing devotion and loyalty to the interests of the trust during all the time of our service together.

Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

After the conclusion of the reading of the letter, the Executive Committee was requested to prepare an appropriate minute of affection and regret in regard to the retirement of Mr. Root. The minute was prepared by the Executive Committee at a meeting following the meeting of the Board, and reads as follows:

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, meeting in annual session in the City of Washington this 17th day of April, 1925, learn with profound regret that the Honorable Elihu Root, President of the Endowment from its organization in 1910, is unwilling to accept election to the Presidency from a fear that he "ought not to continue longer to undertake the performance of executive duties," having reached, in his opinion, "the point at which one can no longer control external circumstances as he could do in the full vigor of life."

Without sharing the fear that that point has been reached, and that he should no longer undertake the performance of executive duties, the Trustees are reluctantly compelled to forego the honor of serving further under his Presidency, but they derive consolation from the fact that, notwithstanding withdrawal from the Presidency, he consents to remain a Trustee of the Endowment; that the Endowment may still have the benefit of his wise judgment and varied experience, both as Trustee and as member of the Executive Committee; and that the official association in a great and beneficent undertaking will continue.

They cherish and express the hope that the mutually sympathetic and friendly relations confirmed and strengthened by personal association will remain uninterrupted for years to come.

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler was elected President of the Endowment to succeed Mr. Root.

Mr. George Gray was reelected Vice President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Root was elected a member of the Executive Committee for the unexpired term of Mr. Butler, who became a member *ex officio*, and Messrs. Andrew J. Montague and Henry S. Pritchett were reelected members of the Executive Committee for a term of three years.

The following Trustees were elected members of the Finance Committee: Mr. Robert A. Franks, Chairman, Mr. Frederic A. Delano and Mr. Dwight W. Morrow.

The Trustees adopted the following resolutions making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, to provide for the requirements for appropriation as recommended by the Executive Committee and summarized herein on pages 182–4.

Resolved, That the sum of forty-nine thousand, nine hundred dollars ($49,900) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-seven thousand, two hundred dollars ($27,200) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred dollars ($131,300) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars ($138,370) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of ninety-eight thousand, four hundred dollars ($98,400) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for the Economic and Social History of the World War, and charged to the special grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion for unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-five dollars ($22,385) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, for items reverted under the rules but the use of which will be hereafter required, and charged to the accumulated income.

The Trustees also, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, appropriated $50,000 as an added contribution toward the construction of the new library building of the University of Louvain and, upon the motion of one of the Trustees, appropriated $4,000 for the assistance of the American Committee in obtaining an office and working force at Geneva for the purpose of giving information to American visitors during the summer of 1925.

The Executive Committee, pursuant to the instructions of the Board given at its last Annual Meeting, reported resolutions concerning the death of President Wilson and President Harding, which were adopted. They are printed herein on pages 190 and 191.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Trustees at 12.30 o'clock p.m. adjourned.

IN MEMORIAM
ROBERT S. WOODWARD

Robert S. Woodward, one of the original Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died at his home in Washington on June 29, 1924, at the age of seventy-five years.

Dr. Woodward was born in Rochester, Michigan, on July 21, 1849, and received the degree of civil engineer from the University of Michigan in 1872. He was immediately appointed assistant engineer of the United States Lake Survey Commission, and after ten years' service he was appointed assistant astronomer of the United States Transit of Venus Commission. In 1884 he was made astronomer of the United States Geological Survey, and during the following six years held successively the positions of astronomer, geographer and chief geographer. From 1890 to 1893, Dr. Woodward served in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and in the latter year he was appointed professor of mechanics and mathematical physics in Columbia University in the City of New York. Two years later he became Dean of the School of Pure Science of that University, which position he held until he was made President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1905.

In addition to his membership in the great public benefactions of Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Woodward was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1900–1901; President of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1900–1902; President of the American Mathematical Society, 1898–1900, and throughout the World War he served as a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

Dr. Woodward's long experience and many achievements as a scientist and educator impressed him with the thought that "those who can add somewhat to the sum and substance of permanent knowledge by the establishment of a physical, a social, an aesthetic, or an ethical principle, are the greatest benefactors of our race." He, therefore, took a sincere interest in the work of the Endowment established by Mr. Carnegie in the hope of working out some principle "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization."

Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in annual meeting assembled, That they hereby record their sincere appreciation of the services which their late colleague, Dr. Woodward, has rendered in behalf of the advance of civilization, and their deep sense of the loss suffered by this Board in his death;

Resolved further, That the Secretary be instructed to convey a copy of this resolution to the bereaved widow of Dr. Woodward, and that it be inscribed in the Minutes of the Board.

Adopted at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1925.

IN MEMORIAM

WOODROW WILSON

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace place on record this minute relative to their sense of loss at the death of Woodrow Wilson, Twenty-eighth President of the United States, who died at Washington, D. C., on February 3, 1924.

Following a distinguished career as scholar and man of letters, Woodrow Wilson became Governor of the State of New Jersey in 1911 and was chosen President of the United States in the elections of November 4, 1912. While engaged upon important tasks of domestic policy and concern, the outbreak of a world-wide war enormously multiplied his problems and increased his administrative burdens. During the progress of that struggle no voice so well expressed the high ideals for which the terrific battle was waged by the Allied Powers or so well described its ultimate goal as did his. It was upon his public utterances that the terms of the Armistice were based. It was his controlling part in solving in accordance with his cherished ideals the problems presented at the Peace Conference at Paris that exhausted his strength and, unhappily, shortened his life. He expended both strength and life itself in single-minded loyalty to his deepest convictions.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace extend their profound sympathy to the widow of the late Woodrow Wilson and order entered upon their permanent records the foregoing minute setting forth his character as a man and his service as a citizen.

Adopted at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1925.

IN MEMORIAM

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace desire formally to record their sorrow at the death in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, of Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States.

From his inauguration on March 4, 1921, until the day of his death, President Harding's life was burdened with the heavy cares of a nation recovering from the effects of a devastating and demoralizing war. His quiet and gracious acceptance of the demands made upon him from every side, his unsparing devotion to the duties of his great office, and his conscientious desire to seek the good of his fellow countrymen as he saw it, endeared him to the American people. He will be remembered as one of the best liked and most kindly men in the long list of American public servants.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace extend their profound sympathy to the family of the late President Harding and order entered upon their permanent records the foregoing minute setting forth his character as a man and his service as a citizen.

Adopted at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1925.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

In Which the Publications of the Endowment Are Deposited for Free Use

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication may do so at the nearest depository library.

The Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously, within the limits of the editions, upon application to the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. A List of Publications is printed on pages 203–232 of this Year Book.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Public Library of New London, New London.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

University of Delaware Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.
Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.

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Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

United States Senate Library, Washington.
Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University Library, Washington.
*Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.
**Institute of Economics Library, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory University Library, Emory University.
Washington Memorial Library, Macon.
Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of International Law).

Hawaii

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
Loyola University Library, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana (two copies).

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Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
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De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
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Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
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Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
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Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

Iowa

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Free Public Library, Burlington (except Classics of International Law).
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
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Kansas

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
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Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburg.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

Kentucky

Centre College Library, Danville.
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

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Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

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Auburn Public Library, Auburn.
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Bates College Library, Lewiston.
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Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
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Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

Massachusetts

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University; Library of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston.
*Social Law Library, Boston.
Simmons College Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
Public Library, Haverhill.
Public Library, Lynn.
Free Public Library, New Bedford.
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Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
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Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
Williams College Library, Williamstown.
Clark University Library, Worcester.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
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Michigan

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor (two copies).
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Public Library, Detroit.
University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
Public Library, Grand Rapids.
Michigan State Library, Lansing.
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

Minnesota

Public Library, Duluth.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
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Mississippi

University of Mississippi Library, University

Missouri

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Westminster College Library, Fulton.
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Public Library, St. Joseph.
Washington University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.

Montana

Montana State College Library, Bozeman.
Free Public Library, Butte.
Public Library, Great Falls.
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Nebraska

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

Nevada

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
University of Nevada Library, Reno.
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New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
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Free Public Library, Hoboken.
Free Public Library, Jersey City.
Morristown Library, Morristown.
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Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
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North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
Public Library, Dickinson.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
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State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
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University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
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Library Association, Portland.
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Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
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Providence Athenæum, Providence.
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South Dakota

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University of the South Library, Sewanee.

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Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

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University of Virginia Library, University.
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Washington

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Wyoming

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

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Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
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Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
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AUSTRIA

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**Seminar Library of Economics, University of Vienna, Vienna.
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliothek, Antwerp.
Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Publications in the Economic and Social History of the World War).
** Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, Brussels.
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Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat, Ghent.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liége, Liége.
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Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BRAZIL

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The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
British Library of Political Science, Clare Market, London, W. C.
*Middle Temple Library, London, E. C. 4.
Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
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*Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road, Fulham, London.
Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series only).
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Library of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London.
Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W. C. 2 (Classics of International Law only).
London Library, St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.
Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester.
Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent.
Central Public Library, Norwich.
University College, Nottingham.
Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.
Central Public Library, Wigan.

Australia

Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
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University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne,
Public Library of Perth, Western Australia.
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**Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
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University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
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University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
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Winnipeg Public Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Egypt

Egyptian University, Cairo.

India

University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
Library of the University of Delhi, Delhi.
University of Madras Library, Madras.
Mysore University Library, Mysore.
Panjab University Library, Panjab, Lahore.
Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Simla.

Ireland

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Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Public Library, Dublin.
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** Workers' Educational Association, Auckland.
University of New Zealand Library, Wellington.
Victoria University Library, Wellington.

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University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
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*Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
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*Library of the Faculty of Procurators, 62 St. George's Place, Glasgow.
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CHILE

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Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

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University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Peking.
Library of the American Legation, Peking.
Library, National University of Peking, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
Yenching University, Peking.
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
Library of the United States Court for China, Shanghai.
Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

COLOMBIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

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Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

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Universidad de Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.

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Komenského universita, Bratislava (Pressburg).
Knihovna Masarykova Universita, Brno (Brünn).
Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
Ministerstvo zahraničnich věcí, Prague.
Věrejná a universitní knihovna, Prague.
Universitni knihovna, Prague.

DANZIG

Library of the Free City of Danzig, Danzig.

DENMARK

Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus.
Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

ESTHONIA

Universitet, Tartu (Dorpat).
Rügi Raamatukogu, Tallinn.

FINLAND

Kejserliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.
Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
Université d'Alger, Algiers.
Université de Besançon, Besançon.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
Université de Caen, Caen.
Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
Université de Dijon, Dijon.
Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
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Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanes (Seine).
American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
**Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.
Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45, Rue d'Ulm, Paris (Classics of International Law).
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Français de la Société des Nations, Paris.
Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, 39 rue du Colisée, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France, Paris.
*Bibliothèque de la Société de Législation Comparée, Paris.
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris.
Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
Université de Rennes, Rennes.
Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale, Strasbourg.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.

GERMANY

**America Institut, Berlin.
Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
Roosevelt Zimmer, Friedrich Wilhelms Universität, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landesamts, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landtages, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Reichstags, Berlin.
**Staatswissenschaftlich-statistisches, Seminar der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Bonn.
Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Bremen.
Stadtbibliothek, Bremen.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Breslau.
Universitäts und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne.
Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Erlangen.
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Universitäts-Bibliothek, Giessen.
Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Greifswald.
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Universitäts-Bibliothek, Kiel.

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Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Königsberg.
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Bibliothek der Handelskammer, Neue Börse, Leipzig.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Leipzig.
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Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster.
Bibliothek des Reichsarchivs, Potsdam.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Rostock.
Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Tübingen.
Staatliche Bibliothek, Weimar.
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GREECE

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Athens.
Université Nationale, Athens.

GUATEMALA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Guatemala.
Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HOLLAND

Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Leyden.
Library of the Netherlands Commerical University, Rotterdam.
Dept. van Buitenlandsche Zaken, The Hague.
Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
Schriftsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg., Valkenburg.

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa.
Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

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R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
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Biblioteca Alessandrina della R. Università, Rome.
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R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Library for American Studies, Rome.
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Libera Università provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
Biblioteca Nazionale di San Marco, Venice.

JAPAN

Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
Kioto Imperial University Library, Kioto.
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Imperial University of Tokyo Library, Tokyo.
Department of Commerce and Industry Library, Tokyo.
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Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.
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Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Riga.
University of Latvia Library, Riga.

MEXICO

Colegio Nacional, Durango, Durango.
Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

NORWAY

Stortingets Bibliotek, Christiania.
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Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Diel, Petrograd.
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Robert College Library, Constantinople.

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Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

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All the publications of the Endowment are deposited in a large number of important libraries, geographically distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Endowment books are placed with these depositories on the condition that they will be made accessible to the public and any student interested in an Endowment publication may consult the volume in the nearest depository library. A list of these libraries is printed on pages 193–202 of this Year Book.

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Year Books 1911–1924, inclusive. *1911, 1921 and 1922 out of print.* These volumes contain information concerning the organization and work of the Endowment, the Annual Reports of the Officers and lists of publications and depository libraries

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

No. 1 **Some Roads towards Peace:** A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913:** Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski. Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan:** A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912–1913, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.

No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** Washington, 1914. x+418 pages, 51 half tones, 9 maps. *Out of print.*

No. 4½ **Enquête dans les Balkans.** Rapport présenté aux Directeurs de la Dotation par les Membres de la Commission d'Enquête. Paris, 1914.

No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America,** by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan:** Report to the Trustees of the Endowment, by T. Miyaoka. Washington, 1915. iv+15 pages. *Out of print.*

[1] Revised to July 1, 1925.

No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America,** by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.

No. 8 **Para el Fomento de Nuestras Buenas Relaciones con los Pueblos Latinamericanos: Viaje á la América del Sur,** por Robert Bacon. Spanish edition of No. 7, with the addresses and letters in the original Spanish, Portuguese or French. Washington, 1915. viii+221 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+222 pages. Bound with No. 7. *Out of print.*

No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America, 1915,** by Otto Schoenrich. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.

No. 10 **Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by David Eugene Smith, with an introduction by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1915. 23 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 11 **Hygiene and War:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by George Ellis Jones, with an introduction by William Henry Burnham. Edited by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1917. iv+207 pages.

No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War:** An account of a visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917, by Christian L. Lange. Washington, 1917. ii+26 pages.

No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia:** Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Washington, 1917. iv+14 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War. I. Chile and the War,** by Carlos Silva Vildósola. II. **The Attitude of Ecuador,** by Nicolás F. López. Translated from the original Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. Washington, 1917. iv+27 pages.

No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917:** A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, together with the exchange of notes embodying the Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. Foreword by Elihu Root. Washington, 1918. viii+127 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*

No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan:** Two addresses delivered by Tsunejiro Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal on September 5, 1918. Washington, 1918. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 17 **American Foreign Policy:** Based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of publicists of the American republics, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Washington, 1920. viii+128 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1920. viii+132 pages, index.

No. 18 **Relations between France and Germany:** A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne, upon his investigation of conditions in Germany in 1922. Washington, 1923. xvii+133 pages.

No. 19 **The Ruhr Conflict:** A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne, supplementing the report entitled "Relations between France and Germany." Washington, 1923. vii+16 pages.

International Conciliation

This series has appeared under the imprint of the American Association for International Conciliation, No. 1 (April, 1907) to No. 199 (June, 1924), inclusive. A list of these numbers is printed herein, pages 219–228.

Beginning with No. 200 (July, 1924), it has been issued under the imprint of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Subscription price, 25 cents for one year, $1.00 for five years. Single copies, 5 cents. Address: International Conciliation, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

200 **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Organization and Work,** compiled by Amy Heminway Jones, Division Assistant. July, 1924.

201 **A Practical Plan for Disarmament;** Draft Treaty of Disarmament and Security, Submitted to the League of Nations by an American Group; with Introduction and Commentary by James Thomson Shotwell. August, 1924.

202 **An Analysis of the American Immigration Act of 1924,** by John B. Trevor, M.A., formerly Captain Military Intelligence Division, U.S.A., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. September, 1924.

203 **America's Part in Advancing the Administration of International Justice,** by Edwin B. Parker, Umpire, Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany. October, 1924.

204 **The Dawes Report on German Reparation Payments; The London Conference on the Application of the Dawes Plan,** by George A. Finch. November, 1924.

205 **Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes:** Text and Analysis; with an Introduction by James Thomson Shotwell. December, 1924.

The Treaties of Peace, 1919–1923: Texts of the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres, Lausanne, and the Straits Convention; including 16 maps showing territorial changes, a cables map and a map of the League of Nations in 1923. Maps compiled especially for this edition by Lt.-Col. Lawrence Martin, Washington, D. C. 2 vols. bound in cloth—12 mo. New York, 1924. Price, $3.00.

206 **The Japanese Law of Nationality and the Rights of Foreigners in Land under the Laws of Japan,** by Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of the Bar of Japan. January, 1925.

207 **Elihu Root's Services to International Law,** by James Brown Scott. February, 1925.

208 **Plans and Protocols to End War.** Historical Outline and Guide, by James T. Shotwell. March, 1925.

209 **The United States and the Dawes Annuities,** April, 1925.

210 **American Ideals during the Past Half-Century,** by Elihu Root. May, 1925.

Inter-América Magazine

This magazine was established, in May 1917, to aid in overcoming the barrier of a diversity of language by translating and publishing in English articles from representative Spanish and Portuguese current periodicals in the other American Republics and by translating and publishing in Spanish articles from similar sources in the United States. There are twelve issues of this magazine each year, six in Spanish and six in English appearing in alternate months. The first Spanish number appeared in May 1917, the first English number in October 1917. For further information address the director of the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

SPANISH

Volúmenes I–VIII complete.
Volumen IX número 1, mayo de 1925.

ENGLISH

Volumes I–VII complete.
Volume VIII No. 1 October, 1924, No. 2, December, 1924, No. 3, February, 1925, No. 4, April, 1925.

Biblioteca Interamericana

This series was established for the purpose of increasing in the other American Republics a knowledge of books published in the United States in the fields of history, literature, education and civics. For further information address the director of the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

Volumen I **Vida constitucional de los Estados Unidos,** Benjamin Hárrison, 284 páginas, en dozavo. 1919.

Volumen II **Cuentos clásicos del norte: primera serie,** Édgar Allan Poe, 246 páginas, en dozavo. 1920.

Volumen III **Cuentos clásicos del norte: segunda serie,** Wáshington Irving, Nathániel Háwthorne, Édward Everett Hale, 307 páginas, en dozavo. 1920.

Volumen IV **La política exterior de los Estados Unidos,** James Brown Scott, 313 páginas, en dozavo. 1922.

Volumen V **El significado de la educación,** Nicholas Múrray Bútler, 333 páginas, en dozavo. 1923.

Interamerican Bulletins

These bulletins, so far as they are available, may be obtained from the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City. Numbers 1 to 26, inclusive, appeared under the imprint of the American Association for International Conciliation. They are listed herein, pages 228–9.

No. 27 **Cien anos de la doctrina de Monroe,** discursos pronunciados en conmemoración del centenario de la doctrina de Monroe ante la American Academy of Political and Social Science en Filadelfia, 30 de noviembre y primero de diciembre de 1923. Mayo de 1924.

No. 28 **Proyecto de tratado de desarme y seguridad,** sometido a la Liga de las Naciones por un grupo de personas de los Estados Unidos. Julio de 1924.

Interamerican Digests—Economic Series

No. 1 **Argentina,** an authorized digest of **El Desarrollo Económico de la República Argentina en los Ultimos Cincuenta Años,** made and translated by Peter H. Goldsmith.

European Bureau

These publications, so far as they are available, may be obtained on application to the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, No. 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France.

Enquête dans les Balkans. Rapport de la Commission d'Enquête. Un vol. in-8°, 493 pages avec cartes et gravures. Préface de M. d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris, 1914.

L'Albanie en 1921. Mission de M. Justin Godart, Ancien Ministre, Député du Rhône. Un vol. in-16, 374 pages avec carte et gravures. Paris, 1921.

Le Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 1911–1921. Un vol. petit in-8°, 109 pages. Paris, 1921.

L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui dans ses relations avec la France, par Henri Lichtenberger. Un vol. in-16, 280 pages. Paris, 1922.

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DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

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Vattel, E. de: Le Droit des Gens. 3 vols. Washington, 1916. [No. 4 of the series.] Price, $8.00.
Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of Books I and II of the First Edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 pages.
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Victoria, Franciscus de: Relectiones: De Indis and De Iure Belli. Edited by Ernest Nys. 1 vol. Washington, 1917. 500 pages. [No. 7 of the series.] Price, $3.00.
1. Introduction by Ernest Nys, and Translation of Same, by John Pawley Bate.
2. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate.
3. Revised Text, with Prefatory Remarks, List of Errata, and Index of Authors Cited, by Herbert F. Wright.
4. A Photographic Reproduction of Simon's Edition (1696).

Wolff, Christian von: Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum. [No. 13 of the series.] *In press.*

1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, and Translation of Same by Francis J. Hemelt.
2. A Translation of the Text, by Joseph H. Drake.
3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1764.

Zouche, Richard: Juris et Judicii Fecialis, sive Juris inter Gentes, et Quaestionum de Eodem Explicatio. Edited by Sir T. Erskine Holland. 2 vols. Washington, 1911. [No. 1 of the series.] Price, $4.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1650), with Introduction, List of Errata, and Table of Authors, by Sir T. Erskine Holland, together with portrait of Zouche. xvi+204 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly. xvii+186 pages.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens

This series has been superseded by the **Bibliothèque Internationale Française,** under the direction of Nicholas Murray Butler and James Brown Scott. No volumes have yet appeared in the new series.

Lawrence, T. J.: Les principes de droit international. Translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1920. xxxiv+775 pages, table analytique. Price, in Great Britain, 15s.; in U. S., $5.00.

De Louter, J.: Le droit international public positif. Translated from the Dutch by the author. 2 volumes, paged separately. Oxford, 1920. Volume I: xii+576 pages. Volume II: vi+509 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 22s.; in U. S., $7.00.

Triepel, Heinrich: Droit international et droit interne. Translated from the German by René Brunet. Paris and Oxford, 1920. vii+448 pages, table alphabétique. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.50. *Out of print.*

Westlake, John: Traité de droit international. Translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1924. xix+759 pages. Price in Great Britain, 15s.; in France, fr. 50; in U. S., $5.00.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Nationalism and War in the Near East, by a Diplomatist (George Young). Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Oxford, 1915. xxvi+434 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., $4.15. *Out of print.*

The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries, by Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1915. 130 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., $1.50. *Out of print.*

Losses of Life in Modern Wars (Austria-Hungary, France), by Gaston Bodart; and **Military Selection and Race Deterioration,** by Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. x+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

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The Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions, by Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xvi+492 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., $4.00.

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Hispanic-American Relations with the United States, by William Spence Robertson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1923. xii+470 pages, index. Price, $4.00.

Losses of Life Caused by War: Part I—Up to 1913, by Samuel Dumas; **Part II—The World War,** by K. O. Vedel-Petersen. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1923. 182 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

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Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound copies may be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for $1.00 each.

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No. 21 **The Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy**, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, 1922. viii+99 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*

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No. 23 **Effects of the War upon French Economic Life**: A collection of five monographs, edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1923. 197 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*

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Second (revised) edition, New York, 1920. viii+338 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*

No. 25 **Government War Contracts**, by J. Franklin Crowell. New York, 1920. xiv+357 pages, index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

This series, which is intended to present the results of the scientific study of the effects of the World War upon modern life, was suggested to the Trustees by the Director of the Division in 1915 shortly after the War had begun. With their approval, steps were taken to have eminent specialists collect material in the countries at war, so that by the summer of 1919 the time was ripe for beginning the task of publishing the material collected. With this end in view, Mr. James Thomson Shotwell, Professor of History in Columbia University, was appointed as General Editor, with authority to select editors or editorial boards in the various countries concerned, who should concentrate upon their own economic and social war history.

Each country, therefore, has its own series and its own editorial organization. In most instances the volumes first appear in the language in which they are written, the British and American series in English, the French and Belgian series in French, the Italian series in Italian, the Austro-Hungarian and German Series in German. Where the original is not one of the major languages of Western Europe, it is planned to bring out the volumes first in English. This is notably the case with the Russian series. A certain number of these volumes may ultimately be translated into German.

A detailed account of the scope of the series, together with a list of the monographs now in preparation, will be found in the Year Book of the Endowment.

British Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration, by J. A. Salter, C. B. 1921. xxiv+372 pages, 1 chart, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

War Government of the British Dominions, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt. 1921. xvi+354 pages, bibliography, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914–1920,** by Arthur L. Bowley, Sc. D. 1921. xx+228 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

A Manual of Archive Administration, including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making, by Hilary Jenkinson. 1922. xx+243 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**The Cotton Control Board,** by Hubert D. Henderson, M. A. 1922. xiv+76 pages. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., $1.50.

Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War, by M. E. Bulkley. 1922. xix+648 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

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British Archives and the Sources for the History of the War, by Doctor Hubert Hall, 1925. Price to be announced.

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Das Geldwesen im Kriege, by Dr. Alexander von Popovics. 1925.

Die Kohlenversorgung im Oesterreich Wahrend des Krieges, by Ing. Emil Homann-Herimberg 1925.

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Belgian Series

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[1]The seven volumes by Cole, Bowley, Redmayne, Wolfe, and Henderson, forming a collection on "Labour Problems of War and after War," are available in Great Britain at the special price of 42s.

L'activité législative et juridique allemande en Belgique pendant l'occupation de 1914 à 1918, by Marcel Vauthier and Jacques Pirenne. *In press.*

Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande, by Albert Henry. 1924.

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Institut Américain de Droit International: Historique, Notes, Opinions. Washington, 1916. iv+155 pages. Price, $1.00.

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Acte Final de la Session de la Havane (Deuxième Session de l'Institut), 22-27 Janvier, 1917: Résolutions et Projets. New York, 1917. 2+xiv+129 pages. *Out of print.*

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Same in French, Spanish and Portuguese.

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